

YOUTH EXPLORES  
MINES AND MILLS  
TO LEARN FACTS

Students-in-Industry Gain  
Perspective of Actual  
Economic Conditions

LABOR AND CAPITAL  
VIEWED IMPARTIALLY

Collective Bargaining, Hours,  
and Closed and Open Shop  
Included in Inquiry

Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge—is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration. To aid in fostering a clearer perception of the question, *The Christian Science Monitor* is printing 26 articles on "The Youth of Today," written by one well qualified for the task. This is the eighth article of the series.

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK  
There is something new under the sun. It is the Students-in-Industry Movement. A number of young people, not content with studying the problems of industry in the abstract, determined to come to grips with the actualities of economics and of labor by donning overalls and looking for jobs.

It all happened at the Evanston Interdenominational Student Conference in 1925. The 100 undergraduates there present had brought to their attention the alleged unethical conditions then obtaining in the Ohio and Pennsylvania coal fields. Still other economic conditions were surveyed by these students and more resolutions were adopted, promising for shorter hours of labor, improved working conditions and a higher wage scale. Unhappily, too many conference resolutions are forgotten once they are adopted. However, the interest of these students in the problems of labor and industry persisted long after the conference had adjourned. Out of that interest there emerged the Students-in-Industry Movement.

Practical Problems Studied  
There are plenty of young people who spend practically all of their time in the pursuit of physical luxuries. They are satisfied, apparently, to continue their life of ease and to hall the general prosperity of the times by virtue of which they are supplied with fur coats and automobiles.

This regrettable disposition of the less energetic among youth to accept things as they are only tends to still bolder the earnest desire of other young people to learn

American Labor  
Wins in Decision  
Affecting Aliens

Those Under Quota Law Can-  
not Come In Freely to Work,  
Supreme Court Rules

WASHINGTON (P)—Aliens subject to the quota restrictions of the immigration laws were held on April 8 by the Supreme Court in a unanimous decision to be prohibited from freely entering the United States to work.

The question, regarded as of great importance by the Government and by American labor organizations, involved a construction of an article of the Jay Treaty with Great Britain, and of the provision of the Immigration Act providing that aliens might enter the United States without regard to quota restrictions if they came in "temporarily for business or pleasure."

Mary Cook, a British subject, born in Scotland, and Antonio Danelon, a native of Italy, both residing at Niagara Falls, Ontario, placed the question before the court in contending that they had the right to cross the Canadian border to work upon the presentation of an identification card and could not be required to comply with the quota provisions.

The two insisted that under Article 3 of the Jay Treaty they were free at all times to cross the boundary and further argued that they were exempt from the quota because in coming into the country to work they were entering temporarily for business.

Aliens coming to the United States to work cannot be construed as coming on business, the court declared. In view of the definite policy of Congress to protect American labor it cannot be supposed, the opinion said, that it was intended "by admitting aliens temporarily for business to permit their coming to labor for hire in competition with American workmen, whose protection it was one of the main purposes of the legislation to secure."

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Special British Stamps  
to Mark Post Convention

FOR the second time only in its history the British Post Office is to issue commemorative postage stamps. Since 1840 it has been uniformly averse to the use of stamps for commemorative or similar purposes.

HAPPY VALLEY  
BOWS TO CALL  
OF INDUSTRY

Hill Men and Women of  
Tennessee Give Up Old  
Ways to Work in Mills

By RICHARD L. STROUT  
STONY CREEK, Tenn.—Stony Creek is a typical mountain community in eastern Tennessee which has been pouring down its primitive backwoods people, whole families of them, into the swirling pool of modern industrial life which has recently flooded Happy Valley.

Happy Valley lies between the Cumberlands and the Great Smokies, and was a peaceful rural community till five years ago, when the chambers of commerce of Johnson City and Elizabethton announced that they had secured for it the location of the great synthetic silk plants of the German-American Bemberg and Glanzstoff Corporation.

The mills came because it is the meeting place of coal and cotton, and because the owners were assured of plentiful supplies of cheap, pure American labor. In the last month, Happy Valley has been the scene of a swift and successful textile strike conducted by the mountaineer families, many of them only a few weeks out of their neighboring hills. The strike has been the signal for other outbreaks that have swept the textile industry of the South and particularly in the Carolinas where they are now going on.

Social Changes Are Evident  
Here in Stony Creek one can see the social changes that are typical of what the sudden coming of industrialism has brought to the rapidly expanding South. In this case the pure Anglo-Saxon community which runs back from the railroad into the mountains, has been drained for part four or five years of lean and wiry mountaineer men, their sturdy wives, and their flocks of children, who have gone down to taste for the first time the experience of swift-moving industrial life.

They have emerged with startling suddenness in some cases, from a world of log cabins, and mule back transportation, into the new world of automobiles, motion pictures and "dime" stores.

In an amazingly short time they have acquired all the wants and aspirations induced by reading advertisements in strays copies of great magazines. In Stony Creek, the transition has been so abrupt that the mountaineers still have the resource of their former farms and

Nations Take Step  
to Protect Money

International Conference to  
Prevent Counterfeiting  
Meets in Berne

GENEVA (P)—Villem Pospisil, governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, has estimated that \$1,000,000 in counterfeit currency was circulated annually, the estimate being made in the course of his opening address, April 8, of the International Conference on the Suppression of Counterfeiting.

Mr. Pospisil was elected president of the conference, while the vice-presidents elected were Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister at Berne, and Johann Schober, president of the Vienna police. The five non-league states represented at the conference were the United States, Russia, Brazil, Ecuador and Turkey.

Referring to a draft convention before the delegates for foiling counterfeiters, President Pospisil said the public's difficulty in testing the genuineness of foreign currency and other considerations all encouraged criminals to extend their sphere of action by creating organizations in a number of countries.

Hoover Cuts Down List  
of Eager Hand-Shakers

WASHINGTON (P)—In contrast with the 1775 persons who joined the White House public reception April 4 only 536 shook President Hoover's hand on April 8.

Of the April 8 crowd more than 200 were members of the Brotherhood of Jewish Congregations which is meeting here and 90 were from the Glee Clubs of Harvard University and Hanover College. The number who came bringing credentials from Congressmen actually totaled less than 250.

Scaling Down of German Payments  
Proposed by Reparations Experts

Allied Creditors Trying to Persuade One Another to  
Make Concessions—Italy and Belgium Declare  
Their Demands Cannot Be Further Reduced

PARIS (P)—While the Germans are holding fast to their position since the latest offer made April 8, the reparations experts of the creditor nations are now trying to persuade one another to make the necessary concessions in an effort to meet the Germans half way.

A long session of the Allied representatives appeared to have yielded no positive results and the experts went into conference again on the question of who was to scale down claims to make an agreement possible.

The British are understood to have scrapped the Balfour note by which they would take no more of German reparations than the amount needed to cover their war debts, and to be now demanding their full share of reparations under the Spa percentages agreed upon immediately after the close of the war.

At the same time, they are said to have included the proviso that they are willing to abandon part of the sums paid on their debt over and above the amounts received from Germany with the understanding that

it benefit Germany alone and not be applied to reduction of the war debt owed them by the other Allied powers.

The smaller creditors are understood to have taken the position that the principal creditors ought to make the necessary sacrifice to satisfy the Germans. Both Italy and Belgium take the position that their demands cannot be scaled down. The French attitude is that they already have abandoned half their claim to reparations for the reconstruction of devastated regions and pensions which total \$6,000,000,000 and that until the other creditors make an equal sacrifice they are unable to go further.

The British attitude is interpreted here as bearing indirectly on the war debts to the United States. The insistence on full payments of what is owed them by the Allies, irrespective of what amount Britain receives from Germany on reparations, is taken to mean that any concessions to her allies depend on concessions from the United States.

Meanwhile T. V. Soong, finance minister, is preparing to leave Nanking to head a mission to reorganize Hankow's finances to bring them under Nanking's control.

Within rebels have retreated into Hunan Province, where further hostilities are unlikely, but Feng Yihsiang's movements continue to create suspicion. Feng has concentrated forces on the Hupei border along the Peking-Hankow railway, but Chiang Kai-shek is apparently satisfied by the assurance of Feng's delegate that the move is merely to prevent the rebels from escaping in that direction.

Signs of uneasiness have completely disappeared and the Nationalists' prospects are much brighter following liquidation of the Hankow situation and other developments, including settlement of the Tsinan affair, which will see the Japanese evacuate Tsinan and the Shantung railway zone within a few days.

Several centers, especially Hankow, which was a recent scene of friction, the anti-Japanese boycott has been lifted, enabling resumption of normal trade relations.

## FIRE BLAMED ON SMOKERS

SACRAMENTO—Seventy per cent of California's forest fires are caused by careless cigarette smokers, according to figures compiled by the California Development Association.

Because of this, it is planned to impose a 6 per cent tax on the wholesale value of cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco in this State. The funds, according to the plan, will be used to combat the fires. It is estimated that the return from the tax would total approximately \$2,000,000 a year.

MANILA SENDS REPORT  
OF RICH GOLD STRIKE

MANILA (P)—A rich gold strike has been made by workers on a tunnel of an aqueduct to bring water to Manila from the Angat River, 25 miles east of this city. The vein is 9000 feet long and is assayed as high, it is said, as \$2300 to the ton. It was estimated at least \$20,000,000 worth of ore was in the ground.

Officials and employees of the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company, contractors, halted a possible gold rush by staking claims over a wide area. They said they were preparing to develop the project.

FLIERS LOST 10 DAYS  
REPORTED FOUND

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (P)—The airplane Southern Cross, missing for nearly 10 days with Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith and three companions on an attempted flight to England from Sydney, has been reported by the Drysdale mission station in Western Australia to have been found on the coast 90 miles southwest of the station.

A boat was standing by to take off the aviators, according to the mission report which was forwarded by way of Derby.

NANKING GAINS  
BIG ADVANTAGE  
IN HANKOW AREA

Easy Suppression of Wuhan  
Revolt Greatly Adds to  
Nationalists' Prestige

SHANGHAI — Nanking expresses satisfaction at the turn of events along the Yangtze, which have resulted in easy suppression of the Wuhan revolt, thus removing another obstacle to the Government's centralist plans, and ending the campaign without great interference with the normal life of this important area.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek succeeded in capturing the area without much difficulty on military plans based largely on German advice, while the Government change was accomplished without friction. Nanking protégés have been appointed to higher positions but lower officialdom is unchanged. Chiang's action has caused a more favorable impression.

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CREW OF I'M ALONE  
FREED OF CHARGES

Disposes of Criminal Side of  
Rumrunner Case

NEW ORLEANS, La. (P)—The case against Capt. John Thomas Randall and his crew of the Canadian schooner I'm Alone, which was sunk by coast guard craft as a rumrunner in the Gulf of Mexico, has been dismissed by the United States commissioner at the request of Edmund E. Talbot, District Attorney. This action was understood to have been directed by the Department of Justice from Washington.

Mr. Talbot declared that the dismissal did not "in any way prejudice the right of the coast guard to fire upon and sink rum smugglers."

"This is merely disposal of the criminal side of the case," he said, "with the civil side affecting the right of search and seizure or any indemnities growing out of the I'm Alone, being a matter for the governments to settle."

Douglas Fairbanks Says Talkies  
Will Become Better and Cheaper

Declares Sound Pictures Bring All Actors Closer to Audience  
and Widen Their Opportunities—Also Record  
Best of Several Performances

By DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS  
BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—There is no question about the fact that we are living in a mechanical age, and for that reason it is only natural and right that the theater, as well as other activities, should benefit from mechanics.

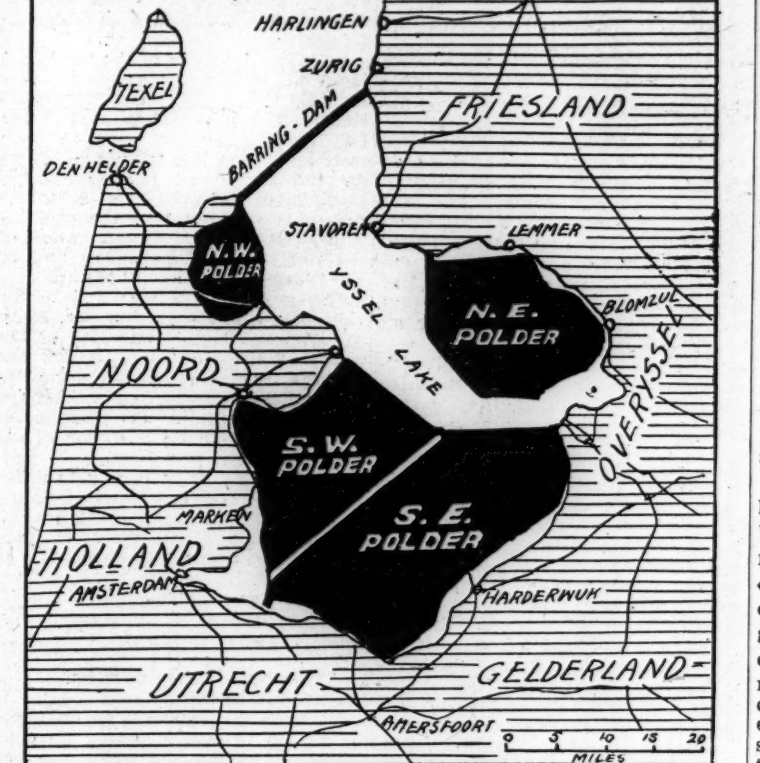
Talking pictures are a long step in this direction. They are the heaviest blow which has yet been dealt the legitimate theater, for they not only bring to the screen the living, breathing actors of the stage, but they intensify their acting, and form a new medium of expression farther reaching than the stage itself.

By this I do not mean that talking pictures will do away with the stage, for I believe the legitimate theater will always obtain. Nor do I imply that they will harm the legitimate actor. Far from that, they will give him an opportunity to reach wider audiences and thereby to earn more than he has ever found possible in the past. All the best actors of the stage will find a place waiting for them in this latest development of the screen.

Facial Expression  
Talking pictures bring the audience closer to the actor than the stage ever could. Facial expressions, which form one of the most important parts of an actor's art, have been largely lost over the footlights, but in talking pictures these expressions, as well as the slightest whisper of the voice, are carried naturally and undiminished to the farthest corner of the galleries. I have an indelible impression of Eddie Cantor rolling his eyes when he got the wrong number in a talking picture, while the many times I have seen

## PARTY TO STUDY ORIENT

NEW YORK (P)—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace announces through its president, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, that a delegation of 12 American journalists will leave San Francisco April 24 to observe conditions in Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China, they are scheduled to return Aug. 16.

Holland's Zuider Zee to Vanish  
as Dam Reclaims 535,000 Acres

Darkened Portions of Map Show Great Tracts Being Reclaimed by Dutch People, Virtually Obliterating the Famous Zuider Zee and Leaving Only the Vessel Lake and Some Smaller Bodies of Water to Mark Its Former Position. At the Top of the Map the Course of the Great Barrage Dam is Shown.

Great Draining Project to Be Completed in 1933—  
Mileage of Ditches Dug Would Girdle the Earth  
Several Times—Fishers Provided For

AMSTERDAM — The enormous work of the draining of the Zuider Zee, Holland's large inland sea, is gradually proceeding and in 1933 it is expected that the definite closing of the Zuider Zee will be accomplished by the completion of the large barrier dam, running from the province Noord-Holland to Friesland.

In 1930 the first part of the grand plan will be executed by the reclaiming of the North West Polder, with an area of 20,000 hectares, or 200,000 square meters (50,000 acres). When all four projected polders (reclaimed areas) are completed, Holland will have a total area of 214,000 hectares, or 2,140,000 square meters (535,000 acres) added to its territory. To give an impression of the extent of this great work, it is calculated that for the growing of grass in the North West Polder (the smaller of the four polders) not less than 40,000 kilometers (nearly the circumference of the earth) of ditches must be dug, apart from canals. The draining of this small North West Polder (less than one-tenth part of the whole reclaiming of the Zuider Zee) will incur an expense of some 60,000,000 guilders (\$24,000,000).

Various measures are being taken for providing employment for the fisher people along the shores of the Zuider Zee, which have lost already for the greater part, or will lose in the near future, their means of subsistence by the closing of the Zuider Zee.

A good opportunity for occupation will be offered to them in the whale fishery trade, which most probably will be taken up in the near future by a combination of Rotterdam business men and Amsterdam financiers. It is expected that an existing liner will be rebuilt and transformed into a whaler, equipped with four to six "hunts," which start from the mother ship for hunting the whale. The crew will number 200 heads, the hunters included. In this way such a whaling enterprise might help a great deal for the solution of the problem of procuring work for Zuider Zee fishermen. For this is a trade in which they will soon find themselves at home.

Rumanian Police  
Are Fired Upon  
by Communists  
Demonstration Staged Contrary  
to Government's Orders—  
Firm Measures to Be Taken

BUCHAREST, Rumania—A violent encounter between the police, the military, and the Communists occurred in the city of Temisoara on Sunday afternoon, in which Grotu Dumitru, president of the United Workmen Syndicate, and Solomon Bela, both Communists, and eight soldiers and five policemen were wounded by revolver fire.

The governments, it is said, granted the Communist workmen permission to hold their national congress at Temisoara, early this month. The congress closed on April 5, when the United Workmen's Syndicate requested permission for a demonstration on April 6, which the authorities refused. The Communists thereupon, it is alleged, seized the pretext of the funeral of a comrade in order to stage a demonstration.

The authorities forbade the funeral parade, but granted permission for the rites to be held at the local cemetery. The Communists, however, refused the concession, barricaded themselves, together with 250 women and children, within the hall and fired on the police and soldiers attempting entrance. The secretary of the Budapest Workmen's Syndicate, named Torok, was among those arrested. As a result of the affair, the Government, it is stated, intends to draw up a law prohibiting future Communist propaganda and assemblies and the dissolution of all radical labor unions.

Desert Chieftain  
Sues for Pardon

Ibn Saud's Consent to Plea of  
Feisal Sets Precedent in  
Arabian History

LONDON—Strong hope of a cessation of Wahabi raids into Iraq has been aroused by news received here of the chastisement inflicted by King Ibn Saud on the recalcitrant desert chieftains, Sheikh Feisal Ed Dowlish and Sultan Bijad.

Feisal is ruler of the turbulent Muter tribe which though only numbering some 1500 tents has long been a source of much disquietude in these regions. He collected 1000 men for a raid on Iraq and refused to obey the Monarch's summons to appear before the Wahabi religious court to answer for his conduct.

In consequence of his defiance Ibn Saud sent a punitive expedition which has been completely successful, according to an official communiqué cabled by the Daily News Jeddah correspondent. A battle fought resulted in a defeat of the rebels who sent their families to sue for pardon. Ibn Saud set a precedent in Arabian history by accepting intercession, subject to final decision by the council.

EDUCATORS ASK  
CANADA TO CURB  
U.S. LITERATURE

Vicious Type of Publications  
Declared to Be  
Inimical to Youth

DELEGATES PROPOSE  
REMEDIAL MEASURES

Tagore, Indian Poet, Asks Occi-  
dental Civilization to  
Abandon Materialism

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Canada will have a prohibition law of its own—barring out certain United States magazines, films and forms of radio entertainment—if the Dominion Government heeds the appeals of delegates attending the National Council of Education in session here. While meetings in the United States are charging Canadian provincial governments with becoming rich as a result of whisky being poured across the border from north to south, this group of outstanding Canadians is deploring another flood coming from south to north also said to be enriching to the senders and debasing to the receivers.

The importation of United States magazines into Canada is at once a commercial and a ethical problem, since it is said that during the past five years \$50,000 worth of British newspapers and magazines have come into the Dominion, while for every dollar spent in this way \$232 have gone to publishers in the United States.

Advertising by American Films  
Thousands of lines of advertising of United States firms thus come into Canadian homes which is detrimental to local manufacturing and commercial interests, the speakers point out.

But, they say, the loss to imperial business is small compared with the destructive influences of "suggestive, sensational publications," undermining Canadian and British traditions, and "debasing in its effect upon the youth of the country."

To illustrate the type of American publication which bulks large among the 200 magazines and 30 newspapers from the United States sold regularly in Canada, the convention was shown films of a leading Vancouver news stand, covered pages and tables of contents of some of its wares.

Stories Deal With Crime  
One magazine which caters to youth, claiming to assist boys and girls in understanding and adjusting themselves to present-day living, was shown to contain 17 stories dealing with theft, murder and crimes of all sorts, while others were depicted, with contents of cheap adventure and sex appeal.

War and fighting bulked large in the contents of the publications and none of them made the quiet, reflective appeal to study and contemplation which it is the mission of this conference to establish. Out of such publications Canadian youth, it was stated in the titles on the film, are learning American ways and manners of living, instead of being taught to think in terms of Canadian history and tradition.

Various remedies are being offered. At present United States publications enter the Dominion duty free and it is considered likely that a high revenue tax would discourage their importation. Censorship is advocated by a number of the delegates, who think that such a step should not be allowed to enter the country at all.

Right Use of Leisure  
This discussion opened a day devoted to the relation of literature to living and the right-use of leisure both for the production and the enjoyment of good literature.

The speakers were three outstanding figures in the literary world of Great Britain, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet and philosopher; Sir Archibald Strong, professor of English at the University of Adelaide, and Ernest Raymond, author of many books, perhaps the best known of which is "Tell England."

While the materials lie ready to the hand of genius and at any moment may be awakened, Sir Archibald Strong believes that at the present moment there is a dearth of good readers and good poets. It takes a communal interest in literature to produce great genius, he said, and he pointed to the concern of the people in the Elizabethan, Romantic and Victorian periods which produced the great writers of those times in contrast to the "debauched interest of the present more aloof and sophisticated age."

## Poetry and Stage Separate

He deplored the separation of poetry and the stage, declaring that as a result, not only are poetic works not being produced, but the theater but that the poets themselves, lacking theatrical knowledge, are writing "dramatic but unactable plays."

The general tendency toward realism and the insistence upon prose drama in his opinion "forbid all heights of the highest drama of a Shakespeare, Marlowe or Webster."

Mr. Raymond urged the teaching of literature by the old methods of text book, standardized tests and memorization which in the past have fostered the appreciation of literature and at a second speech in the evening emphasized the value of good literature in the enrichment of human experience.

Hundreds of people were turned away from the evening session, at which again the poet, Tagore, was the center of attention, holding the great audience in a tense silence

An  
Armament  
Race

is revealed by League  
of Nations statistics,  
which indicate that  
Europe—except for its  
defeated nations—is  
spending as much on  
defense as in 1913.  
The need for an organized  
peace move in  
view of this disclosure  
is discussed in an  
article by Hugh F.  
Spender

Tomorrow



while he read in a low, gentle voice a paper in which he called upon the occidental civilization to turn from the pursuit of things material to the contemplation of things spiritual.

"Consciousness of Reality"  
"The immediate consciousness of reality in its present form, unobscured by the shadow of self-interest, gives us joy, as does the self-revealing personality of our own," said Tagore.

"Self-forgetting and in a higher degree self-sacrifice is our acknowledgment of our own experience of the infinite. This is the philosophy which explains our joy in all the arts, the arts that in their creation give us an intense touch of the unity which is the unity of truth we carry within ourselves."

**German Replies for Europe**  
The importance of the conference in building peace for the world was stressed at a luncheon given by the Government of Vancouver to 350 delegates and visitors. It is significant of the advance made possible by Locarno and the Kellogg Pact that a German should have been asked to speak on behalf of the four countries of France, Italy, Germany and Czechoslovakia, said Dr. Ludwig Kempf, German Consul-General, who responded for Europe. While a consul generally is expected to speak about trade, he pointed out that in trade the four nations he represented were rivals, while in education their aims were identical, and through education they all were glad to advance the cause of world peace.

The relationship between Canada and the rest of the British Empire will depend largely upon education's spiritual development, said Sir Aubrey Symonds, permanent secretary of the British Board of Education, while Frank Milner of New Zealand declared that the ties between the United States and Canada to arbitrate possible border disputes is an object lesson to Europe, and Dr. Lawrence P. Rushbrook-Williams, for India, urged the mingling of western and eastern cultures as helpful to world peace.

**International Aspects**  
Commenting upon the international aspects of the conference, Dr. Bruno Roselli, delegate to the conference of the Italian Ministry of Education and chairman of the Italian department at Vassar College, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, said: "The chief importance of a meeting, such as this, lies in its social aspects, the making of friends through informal conversations between the sessions. As yet we are all of us too dishonest in our international relations to admit that what we most need is to make friends with each other if for no other reason than to have in each country public officials who understand conditions abroad."

"Suppose there are two brothers, one a business man who has been 10 or 20 times to Europe and who is in daily communication with other countries through the cables and the telephone, while the other, a senator in whose hands rests the official responsibility for connecting this with other countries, knows not one word of a foreign language and has no foreign friends."

**Question of Extended Leisure**  
Referring to some arguments which have been advanced on extended leisure, Dr. Roselli said, "Our chief trouble in such a conference is that foreign delegates are anxious to report those things which we know our home government desires to have said and those things are not necessarily useful to the youth of Canada."

"In other words, leisure, the topic of this conference, is to be considered here from the standpoint of the flat lands, extending from Winnipeg to Calgary, and from the standpoint of the children of Scandinavian immigrants settled there. In other words we have to deal with the leisure of a people who are deep and not thinkers, empire builders not dreamers, farmers not artists. Far from agreeing with the most important of all of us delegates upon the necessity of leisure for the Canadian school boy or girl, I would condemn the average Canadian college and university that a five months' summer holiday based upon the old idea that you can study when you cannot farm is not only educationally but spiritually destructive."

**Culture in Europe**  
"A greater responsibility rests upon educators in a country when the home and daily surroundings outside the educational institution are lacking in all that indirect educational value which forms the foundation of culture in Europe. Take the typical example of French language and culture in Italy. Italians are at odds with the French in a number of ways, especially in political matters, but they realize that French culture is an essential asset in all civilized lands, and that the French language cannot be overlooked, even though since the end of the war the English language brought its admission into the international world. Therefore any French education has to be used as current coin in conversation which is still spelled with a capital C in Europe. Italian boys and girls study very little French language or history in the schools, but they acquire that background in their reading or conversation with their elders."

In the opinion of Dr. Roselli Canada and Italy stand in a position of similarity with respect to changing conditions in their mental attitudes, both of them being in an intermediate position between the East and the West, and he believes that Canada can understand better than the United States does the experiment of Fascism, which he said, "has brought about an efficiency which has made Italy respected and has a keen spiritual value of self-denial, of willing obedience and national enthusiasm."

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## LIBERTY PLEAS ON OBEYING LAW DRAW CRITICISM

Unfair Prohibition Attacks Help Criminal Gangs, Says Federal Attorney

Taking issue with the Constitutional Liberty League on the ground that he does not believe that the people of the United States "can be easily satisfied that the right to sell and drink rum is a fundamental right," Frederick H. Tarr, United States attorney at Boston, addressed the Men's Clubs of Revere and Chelsea, Mass., on the prohibition situation. Mr. Tarr also criticized the prohibition poll which the Boston Bar Association is taking, declaring that it affords "no opportunity for an opinion on middle grounds."

"The universal interest of all citizens in the problems of prohibition which face our Republic is encouraging, but no progress can be made by epithets or general abuse," Mr. Tarr said. "It is time to return to some degree of calmness and common sense. A vast amount of nonsense and numberless ridiculous statements are broadcast frequently by many organizations and cities who ought to know better regarding personal liberty and law enforcement generally."

"Two items of news have recently been published which are interesting and important. The National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment revealed on Monday last that it has or will pay the bills of the Constitutional Liberty League of this State. It has been understood heretofore that the expenses of this organization were paid by the apostles of personal liberty at home."

**Congress Drier Than Ever**  
"In the same article it was announced, 'After 10 years of effort and the expenditure of millions of dollars, the wets suddenly realized last month when the Jones Law came up that the Senate and House were drier than when the Volstead Law was enacted.'"

"It is clear to most thinking persons that there is little possibility of any modification of the federal prohibition laws for many years to come. The dry sentiment throughout the Union appears to be as strong or stronger than ever. If the law is to remain, how shall we deal with it? Will organizations and individuals continue to try to persuade all criminals who are getting their living by bootlegging and rumrunning that they are in the same class of patriots as Patrick Henry, Sam Adams, Washington and Lincoln, or will the citizens as a body demand that respect for law and order be re-established? Is the propaganda to continue that no law is binding on any individual unless he approves and consents to it?"

**Fields Open to League**  
"If it be true that any individual citizen has a right to select the laws which he will obey, constitutional liberty leagues can vastly increase their popularity in membership by taking in other groups who find that other laws interfere with their tastes and activities."

The present immigration laws are offensive to many. The presenters of users of narcotics are apostles of personal liberty. Many other citizens believe in free trade, with no tariff. Many other citizens believe the federal income tax law is unfair.

"I intend no unfair criticism of the Constitutional Liberty League. Many of my friends, for whom I have a high regard, are members of it. I do not believe, however, that they all approve the principles of some of the officers of the association, who appear to be openly and flagrantly encouraging the violation of law. How does the league stand on law enforcement? Are you for or against it, Constitutional Liberty League?"

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Near Christian Science  
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DINNER 1:10 and 1:30  
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**DIXIE KITCHEN**  
CAFETERIA  
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Formerly at 5 E. 44 St.  
NOW at 1 East 43 St.  
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ORIGINATORS OF DANISH PASTRY  
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER  
1230 Broadway at 27th St., 1460 Broadway at 41st St., 14th St. at 67th St.  
ALSO A LA CARTE

after they had been warned by the league not to do so—an ambitious program.

**Definition of Legal Rights**  
"These activities are, however, entirely within their legal rights. They are free, morally and legally, to attempt, by argument, advertisements, influence, money, organization, and every other legitimate way, to modify or repeal any legislation in which they do not believe; but they have no right to encourage the bands of criminals who are strong and active and influential and who are attempting to break down all the decency and order in this Commonwealth."

"Another instance of the prevalent loose methods of dealing with fundamentals comes from an unexpected source. The Boston Bar Association has recently sent a card to each member asking him to vote yes or no on the repeal of the prohibition amendment and all federal acts. The preamble sets out that the prohibition Amendment is in derogation of the liberties of the citizens and of the guarantees of the bill of rights."

"Everyone has a high regard for the opinion 'not to do so'—that is, to attempt to break down all the decency and order in this Commonwealth. They are justly convinced of the value of their own judgments, but fortunately or unfortunately the Supreme Court of the United States has already decided that the Prohibition Amendment is not a violation of the Bill of Rights."

"Any lawyer is at liberty to differ with the view of the Supreme Court, but his difference of opinion ordinarily produces little stir or disturbance. Any lawyer who subscribes to that resolution writes himself down as a lawyer of magnificent self-confidence. Most citizens will prefer to accept the decision of the Supreme Court."

"This prohibition question is too broad and too vital to be decided in wholesale fashion with no qualifications, no reservations and no comments. With due deference, the poll would be more influential and more helpful if it gave opportunity for a real expression of opinion."

"Transcending in importance any other issue is obedience to the law. Our Government, our welfare, and our prosperity are based on the obedience of all to the law. These laws are our own. If we refuse to obey our own statutes, how can the Republic endure?"

**"Youth's Roll Call" Started in Support of Prohibition**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—An effort to obtain 1,000,000 or more temperance pledges from the youth of the United States will be launched by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, according to an announcement just made here by Mrs. Ella Boole, national president of the organization.

At a meeting of the national and state Woman's Christian Temperance Union, just held at the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs center here, Mrs. Boole distributed copies of the "Youth's Roll Call" which young men and women will be asked to sign.

"Our Nation stands upon the threshold of a new epoch of national life."

"With President Hoover, I want prohibition to succeed. I want to give prohibition its chance."

"That the Constitution may be protected and orderly government preserved, I declare my purpose to abstain from the use of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage, to support and defend the Eighteenth Amendment, and thus to contribute to the success of prohibition."

When the pledges have been received, Mrs. Boole said, they will be taken to President Hoover with a request that his Administration "carry out its pre-election promise."

## BRITISH PARTIES DECIDE TO RUN INDEPENDENTLY

Conservative, Liberal and Labor Leaders Disavow Any Understanding Exists

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The election campaign is now in full swing, each of three political parties making the definite, authoritative declaration that it will fight independently without compact of any kind with either of its opponents.

The Conservatives opened with a speech by the Minister of Health, Neville Chamberlain, who spoke for the Government at a Primrose League dinner. Comparing Mr. Lloyd George to the Christian General Feng in China, Mr. Chamberlain said: "There are some who suggest that the Conservative Party would do well to enter one of these new combinations. They tell you, if you look around, there is a 'Christian general' who will surely give you victory if you will make terms with him. To my mind that would be a policy of cowardice and of utter futility—because it suggests we should try to save our skins by sacrificing our principles and futility because it is absolutely clear that our Christian general's idea of the time to make terms is after, not before, the contest."

The Liberals' declaration was made by Sir Herbert Samuel in raising the Lloyd George election standard on the spot where Wesley delivered his message to the Cornish fisher folk and miners. "Suggestions are made in the press from time to time," Sir Herbert said, "that we should arrive at some accommodation with one or other of the opposing parties, and that some mutual arrangement should be made to withdraw candidates. Sometimes the suggestion is made for an arrangement with Labor and sometimes with the Conservatives. The Liberal Party has not for a moment contemplated any such understanding. As chairman of the Liberal Party organization, I say categorically that the party has not made and will not make any such compact with either of its opponents."

Labor's announcement was entrusted to Herbert Morrison, chairman of the party executive, who emphatically repudiated at Glasgow what he called the "fairy tale, utterly untrue in every particular," which alleged that the "front bench Labor leaders, including Philip Snowden and James H. Thomas, were in negotiation with Mr. Lloyd George."

"No one wants such an arrangement and it is not in the country's interest," Mr. Morrison added. We should have a repetition of the political situation of 1924. The situation Mr. Morrison referred to, it will be recalled, was where Labor allowed itself to be placed in office by the Liberals who then swayed the balances in Parliament.

Ramsey MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, speaking as the guest of honor of the London Press Club, told several hundred assembled newspaper men that the Labor Party during the next three or four weeks will have to fight all the forces of a vast majority. "If you sit down and think seriously how easy it is to smash up society, you will be appalled," he said. One thing that kept society together was fair play.

"You can beat us as much as you like," he continued, "keep us down

as much as you like, defeat every hope and aspiration as often as you like, but it must always be on one condition, and that is that the defeated party believes it has got fair play. The moment the people begin to suspect they are not getting fair play and still more, the moment they can prove they have not got fair play, then this co-ordination and cohering power that enables people to put up with slowness of progress and the ups and downs in the way of progress, then that co-ordinating force ceases to act."

## Plan for Uniting Scots Churches Finds Approval

Duchess of Atholl Foretells Lasting Benefits in Fusion of Great Congregations

**BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GLASGOW—The Duchess of Atholl, in moving approval of the "basis and plan of church union" between the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church in Dunkeld Cathedral, said that the documents referred to in the resolution represented the labors of the two great Presbyterian churches for the past 20 years. One by one the barriers had fallen. Patronage was abolished and in recent years the spiritual independence of the Church of Scotland had been recognized in the fullest measure by Parliament.

The Duchess said the United Church would be based on complete independence in all matters spiritual, while it would be recognized as a national church with a national duty. While they admired the courage and sacrifice made by those who went out in the disunion, though they were grateful for the loyalty and steadfastness of those who remained in the "old kirk," most of all they were thankful for the manifestation of brotherly love which for two decades had been bringing even closer together leaders and ministers and workers of the two Christian churches.

"That spirit," she said, "is fraught with the hope of new and untold blessings, both to the church and the people. If Scotland could be more fully inspired by that spirit, happier days were in sight than Scotland has ever known in the long years of history."

**Maine Mosquitoes Officially Banned**  
Bill Passed and Signed to Oust Them, but Provides No Money to Do It

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
AUGUSTA, Me.—An act for the extermination of mosquitoes from the State of Maine has been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, but carries no appropriation for accomplishing its purposes.

The act recites that "the insect known as the mosquito is hereby declared in all its stages a public nuisance," and the state health commissioner is authorized to "use all lawful methods for its control, suppression and abatement."

He is further authorized to enter areas suspected of being breeding places of salt-marsh or fresh-water mosquitoes and to carry out necessary control measures, or delegate such authority to local officials. But all without money.

## NATION ACCUSED OF MEDDLING IN STATE BUSINESS

Private Industry Also Being Encroached Upon More and More, Says R. C. A. Head

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The rights of individual states and private business are being increasingly encroached upon by the Federal Government, Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, told the Springfield

Chamber of Commerce annual meeting here. He cited the growing number of commissions and bureaus as the chief instruments for such "official meddling," listing conspicuously the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Radio Commission. General Harbord declared that three dozen federal commissions, costing in excess of \$50,000,000 annually, are helping absorb state powers to an extent "not only not contemplated, but actually forbidden by the Constitution."

"States have sought federal aid," he said, "and have surrendered prerogatives for appropriations. Rivers and harbors, the extension of state Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, great reclamation projects, have been the pottage for which many states have sold their birthright."

The regulation of interstate commerce, he said, was the vehicle which

brought the Federal Government into the midst of state powers. Of the Interstate Commerce Commission, he declared that "its power over railway affairs today is almost absolute in its unrestrained inquisition. Its bureaucratic and self-perpetuating tendencies are represented by 13 difference bureaus, for whose use in 1920 Congress has appropriated \$7,548,825."

General Harbord alleged political pressure was used upon the Federal Radio Commission, which he characterized as a quasi-legislative, quasi-executive and quasi-judicial body. "Its every action," he said, "has had to be taken with an eye over its shoulder at a body which within one year was to decide on the further extension of its life. Senators and congressmen have thought it not unworthy of their high place to try to influence its action in favor of special interests."



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PURE FRUIT, SUGAR & PECTIN  
MAKE THIS JAM MOST DELICIOUS 4 lb. jar 63c

FULL SIZE BOXES—SCRATCH ANYWHERE

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TOPPED WITH GRATED COCOANUT—A DELICIOUS SUNSHINE COOKIE

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HEAVY CREAM, ½ PT. 19c TABLE CREAM, ½ PT. 10c

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Large 20-oz. Loaf Electrically Baked

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\*These stores carry children's footwear as well



## CAPITULATIONS ABOLITION AGAIN SOUGHT IN EGYPT

Question of Nile Waters  
Is Another Issue to Be  
Raised, Says Minister

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—Dr. Hafez Adh Bey, Egyptian Foreign Minister, has arrived in London. In the course of an interview he stated that he was anxious to discuss the abolition of the capitulatory régime in Egypt and the subject of the utilization of the greater supplies of Nile water which are to be made available through the construction of storage works in the Sudan and at a later stage possibly in Abyssinia.

The latter issue is mainly technical, but the question of capitulations involves a conference of interested powers, including Great Britain. Successive Egyptian governments have pointed to the fact that abolition has already been secured by Turkey and Persia.

The issue necessitates considerable modifications of the Egyptian judicial system before the states concerned will consent to their citizens being made amenable to Egyptian law, but while Great Britain has already expressed sympathy with Egyptian aspirations and a willingness to attend a conference, certain other powers, notably Greece and Italy, are showing no enthusiasm for the change.

It is understood that Adh Bey hopes to obtain British diplomatic support in order to expedite the discussion. The present moment, however, is regarded by Downing Street as unpropitious to take any steps in the matter, this being partly owing to the imminence of the general election. At the same time it is admitted that Egypt has a case, since under existing circumstances foreigners can and do violate the laws of the country, notably in connection with the drug traffic, and yet remain immune to punishment.

The Foreign Minister's visit is expected to be comparatively short, and he is likely to return again in June after the election, when King Fuad is to tour certain European capitals. It is an open secret that Adh Bey would like to vacate his post in order to become minister to London, but neither the King nor the Liberal Constitutional Party wants him to resign at the present juncture.

## TRADE ARBITRATION IS URGED FOR CUBA

Plan Would Settle Dispute  
in Sugar Industry

HAVANA, Cuba (P).—A remedy for dissension between Cuban cane planters and mill operators by the setting up of a national provincial arbitration board, has been recommended to the national defense committee by Sanchez de Abail, Secretary of Communications, and Arturo S. de Berrazana, president of the Sugar Planters Association to London, but the plan would save the industry thousands of dollars by stamping out costly quarrels between planters and operators, its authors maintained.

A national arbitration board, composed of six leaders from each division of the industry, and a delegate chosen by President Gerardo Machado y Morales, which would serve as a court of appeals for similar boards in provincial capitals, is suggested.

## Sir James Barrie Makes Gift to His Native Town

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
KIRRIEMUIR, Scot. — The Town Council has received a letter from Sir James Barrie, approving the plans for a sports pavilion which he is giving to Kirriemuir, his native town, at a cost of £2000. The council resolved to record on its minutes its appreciation of the generous author's kindness and generosity.

## HEAVY RAINS RELIEVE CONGO DROUGHT AREA

KAMPALA, Uganda, British East Africa (P).—The Government has or-

ganized relief operations for the drought-stricken Ruanda area of the Belgian Congo. Government food distribution is reported to be working well and agricultural stations have given seeds with supervision to insure that they are really planted. Further improvement in the situation has been effected by heavy rains making prospects for future crops excellent.

The Bahuti serfs, chief sufferers of the drought, began migrating into the British controlled territory of Uganda last November. It was estimated that some 50,000 of them passed through Mbarara, Uganda. In December the Uganda Government, pleading that it had to conserve its own food supplies, prohibited the sale or passage of food into the famine area.

## Retaliatory Steps on Tariff Denied by Canadians

Lapointe Says if One Market  
Is Closed, Dominion Must  
Seek Others

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
OTTAWA, Ont.—Criticizing certain Conservative members who have been advocating the meeting of the proposed agricultural tariff changes in the United States with retaliatory barriers, Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, drew the attention of Parliament to the recommendations of the International Economic Conference held in Geneva in May, 1927, urging the abandonment of increased tariffs as obstacles to international trade and the removal of everything that might interfere with its extension.

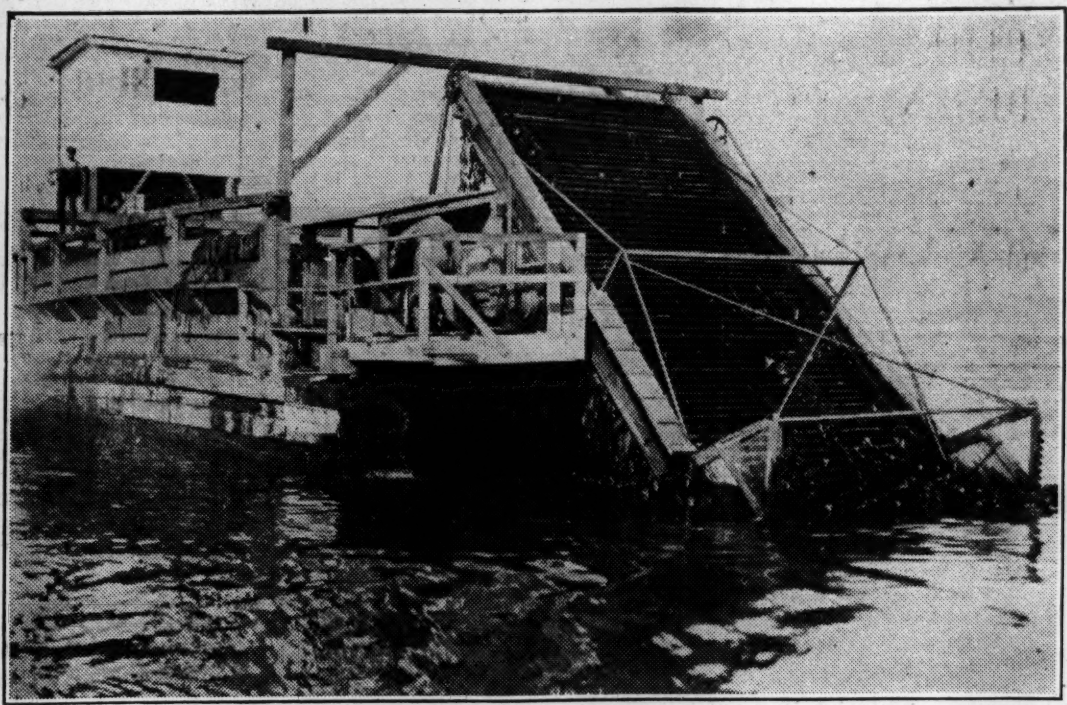
Such conclusions had been reached, he said, by 184 deputies and 224 economic experts representing 50 nations, and were entirely in line with the views of the Canadian Government since 1921. While the tariff policies of other countries were their own business, he hoped that the apostles of higher and higher tariffs would meet with no more success than had those of Canada.

"If one market is closed, it is evident that we will have to find other markets," said Mr. Lapointe. "If it is necessary to modify certain tariffs for the purpose of further developing trade with nations desiring to trade with us, then let us do it in our own interest, but not as a measure of retaliation. Our neighbors will shape their policies in Washington, and we will shape ours in Ottawa. Canada is competing with the world, not with the weapons of retaliation, of distrust, of fear, of economic or other warfare, but with the weapons of peace, of sound organization, the energy of her people, easier transportation, better marketing and industry."

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO PROTECT WHALES

GENEVA (P).—Protection of whales is to be a new aim of the League of Nations. The Economic Committee of the League has appointed a delegation to meet at London, April 18, with ex-

## Ocean Floor Gets "Haircut"



This odd contraption, something like a movable washboard with revolving knives at its lower end, is dipped into the water of Los Angeles harbor, where the kelp grows to a length of 15 feet or more, and mows it just as a lawn mower clips the grass. The kelp is dried, ground and used for feed.

## POLISH-GERMAN UNITY REACHED OVER MINORITIES

Agreement Seen as Opening  
Way for Settlement of  
Other Problems

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Orders have been placed by the Imperial Airways for several mammoth airplanes for the European section of the England-India air route. They are quadruple engined, 40-passenger capacity Handley-Page machines.

Somewhat of a new design will be followed with two wing engines on the lower planes and two on the upper with body slung under the planes, thus affording an unimpeded view and reducing noise. The planes will be fitted with the Handley-Page slot, aileron control, practically eliminating the risk of stalling. It is announced that the Air Ministry has bought the right to use the slotted wing device on air force machines for £100,000.

## POLISH-GERMAN UNITY REACHED OVER MINORITIES

Agreement Seen as Opening  
Way for Settlement of  
Other Problems

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—Direct negotiations engaged in by representatives of the Polish and German Governments meeting in Paris resulted in an agreement being reached on the main points, namely school taxation measures and minority petition rights. The conversations lasted a fortnight and the French regard the outcome as a precedent which has now been created for arriving at further settlements by means of the "bilateral entente," Mr. Adachi, Japanese member of

## Your Screens Must Harmonize with Your Home

or they will look like a misfit. Usually exposed to the weather, they must be sturdy built. A "cheap job" will cost much more in the long run than will

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Custom made and carefully fitted by experts, Burrowes Screens furnish absolute protection. Wood or all-metal frames for windows, doors, porches, outdoor sleeping rooms, etc., also Burrowes Ideal Rolling Screens. The Copronette netting is absolutely rustless—it never needs renewing or painting. Country-wide service—no obligation for plans or estimates—our representative will call on request. THE E. T. BURROWES CO., PORTLAND, MAINE. Burrowes' All-Metal Weather Strip—Inimitably Superior—Complete Protection—Practically Invisible.

Polish Convention of May 15, 1922, relative to Upper Silesia, with particular regard to the schools and to the method to be followed in presenting the petitions of minorities and in handling them. A formula was found acceptable to both the German and Polish delegates and indorsed by the chairman on these latter points.

There still remain to be taken up additional school questions, although the principal one respecting taxes was settled. Upper Silesia has been especially fruitful in petitions some of which were manifestly not worth bothering the Council with. This Paris German-Polish understanding, therefore, is directly in line with the Council's wishes to reduce the number and urgency of minority cases brought to its attention.

## COOLIDGE HONORED FOR PRISON REFORM

Medal Awarded for Helping  
Constructive Laws

NEW YORK (P).—Former President Coolidge has received, by proxy, a medal from the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor in recognition of his services in bringing about constructive legislation for prison administration.

The presentation was made by Edwin P. Grosvenor, treasurer, at the committee's annual meeting at the Colony Club, Representative Frank H. Foss of Massachusetts received it on behalf of Mr. Coolidge.

It was during Mr. Coolidge's administration as Governor of Massachusetts that the old prison system there was reorganized into the department of correction, with a commissioner responsible for the management of the prisons," Mr. Grosvenor pointed out.

"Through his messages to Congress and the many bills which he signed he has helped to make progress toward the time when the federal prisons will be models for the Nation."

## Battle Against Noise Nuisance in Cities Described in New York Electrical Society

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—What engineers are doing to aid great cities in their battle against noise was described by R. F. Norris of Madison, Wis., at a meeting of the New York Electrical Society just held here. Mr. Norris declared that architects no longer need wait for a theater, a hall or a church to be completed in order to discover whether it will be good or bad for listening to music or speech.

Mr. Norris's address was illustrated with shadows of invisible sound waves chasing each other back and forth across the ceiling of the Electrical Society auditorium. He showed a new "electrical car" which detects poor acoustics, and demonstrated the effect of noise on the human ear in such noisy spots as New York's "noisiest corner" at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The complaint familiar in city apartment houses that noise leaks in from outside or from the neighbor's radio, usually involves, Mr. Norris said, phenomena of sound conduction through various building materials, like iron or plaster or cement. Noise originating in another apartment or even from machinery in the basement often gets into the framework of a building, travels long dis-

tances and is emitted in unexpected places, like rain water seeping down through the walls of a house. How noise may be stopped from entering through passages like ventilation ducts and dumb-waiter shafts, while leaving such ducts freely open for their proper uses, was illustrated by the fading of the sound of a phonograph as that instrument was drawn back foot by foot into an open ventilation duct provided with the necessary devices to prevent the passage of sound.

Mr. Norris demonstrated for the first time in public an "electrical ear" perfected by him and C. A. Andree, of Wisconsin University. He reproduced the noises peculiar to the corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street and showed that to be heard above this noise, speech and music need to be amplified more than 1,000-000 times above the loudness necessary in a quiet room.

BELOIT NAMES GRADUATE  
BELOIT, Wis.—A Beloit College graduate will return to his alma mater next year to be head of the department of art, it was announced by the Rev. Dr. Irving Maurer, president. He is Dr. Philip Whitehead, now teaching at the University of Vermont.

## SMART BUT NOT CONSPICUOUS... THE SECRET OF MODERN STYLE



ARNOLD Glove-Grip Shoes, with their many new models, have those very things the well-dressed man insists on. Correct style. Excellent materials. Expert workmanship. And a comfort beyond the experience of those unfamiliar with the exclusive Glove-Grip feature.

Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes fit properly, perfectly. A glove-snuggness makes each shoe seem made-to-order. The natural support is restful. Our claims will be justified by a visit to your Arnold dealer. M. N. Arnold Shoe Company, Dept. D-49, North Abington, Massachusetts.

## ARNOLD GLOVE-GRIP SHOES

## More Than Candy —A Food

MONARCH Teenie Weenie Toffies are more than candy. Fresh creamery butter, cream and cane sugar add nutrition to the delightful flavor. Let the youngsters have all they want. The delightful flavor prevents eating very nature of the Toffies keeps the too much. Hermetically sealed containers keep the delicate flavor unimpaired and you'll always find them in good, fresh condition. A dainty waxed wrapper for each piece protects against the chance of sticky fingers and makes Teenie Weenie Toffies a popular confection for grown-ups as well as children. ... and the long lingering delicious flavor, as the Toffee melts in the mouth, brings a thrill of pleasure with every piece.

AMERICA'S BEST CANDY  
Sold at Half the Price of Imported Toffies  
If you paid a Dollar a Pound, you couldn't buy better Toffies

MONARCH TEENIE WEEENIE TOFFIES

OTHER TEENIE WEEENIE FOODS  
Pop Corn Wheat Hearts Sweet Peas Pickles Asparagus  
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It is actually far easier to purchase a La Salle than the average motorist realizes, and far more economical to operate it than many imagine.

La Salle is priced as low as \$2295, f. o. b. Detroit.

This means that, for very moderate monthly payments, you can enjoy the satisfaction, prestige and pride of possession of a Cadillac-built car.

It means also, a car built to last a lifetime. Not that you intend to drive it a lifetime—but, whether you drive it a year, or five years, or ten years, La Salle must yield uninterruptedly brilliant performance because of its famous Cadillac-built 90-degree, V-type, 8-cylinder power plant.

For the Cadillac Motor Car Company, with all the resources of General Motors at its command, and with all the world to choose from, has long since proved to its own satisfaction and the satisfaction of hundreds of thousands of owners that the 90-degree, V-type principle is the soundest principle to produce the highest type of eight-cylinder results.

Actual costs of operation covering hundreds of thousands of miles of usage throughout the country by individual owners and large corporations prove conclusively that from a

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Where can you find any other car—excepting Cadillac—so adequately designed to meet 1929 traffic conditions? There are no others equipped with the three ultra-modern Cadillac-La Salle safety features: the Syncro-Mesh Silent-Shift Transmission, Duplex-Mechanical Four-Wheel Brakes, and Cadillac-La Salle Security-Plate Glass.

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In braking, gear-shifting, steering and all the operations of driving, no other car in all the world—except Cadillac itself—can equal La Salle.

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## PINEAPPLE CHEESE SALAD

(6 Servings)  
1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine, ½ cup cold water, 1 cup boiling water, 2-3 cup grated cheese, 1 cup crushed pineapple, 1 tablespoonful sugar, few grains salt, ½ cup cream, whipped.  
Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve in boiling water; add sugar, salt and pineapple. When it begins to stiffen, beat in the cream and cheese. Turn into small wet molds. Unmold and serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise—sprinkle the mayonnaise with chopped red or green peppers.



## WORLD FINANCE FIELD ENTERED BY CHASE BANK

Acquires American Express Company With Branches in All Large Cities

NEW YORK (P)—Acquisition by the Chase National Bank of the American Express Company with its extensive foreign banking business, as just announced, will give the bank, the country's third largest financial institution, banking offices in every large city in the world. At present the Chase has no foreign branches.

Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board of the Chase Bank, said that in effecting the consolidation, the bank would increase its capital from \$61,000,000 to \$80,000,000 and would reduce the par value of its stock from \$100 a share to \$20 by a five to one split-up.

He said there would be no change in the operation of the American Express Company and that it would continue its business under the same name, management and policy as at present.

The American Express Company last week sold its interest in the American Railway Express to the Adams Express Company for a sum understood to be about \$18,000,000. The American Railway Express became an investment trust by the recent sale of its express business to the Railway Express Agency, Inc. Stockholders of the Chase National Bank and the Chase Securities Company will be asked to approve the capital increase and stock split-up at special meetings May 16. The plan would increase the capital stock from \$10,000 to \$80,000 shares, which split five to one would give the bank and securities company a capital stock of 4,000,000 shares.

Of the additional new shares,

762,500 shares are to be offered at \$10 to stockholders of the Chase National Bank and the Chase Securities Company of record as of May 24 on the basis of five new shares for each four old shares held.

The plan offers to each shareholder of the American Express Company who deposits his stock before April 30, the opportunity of receiving on July 1 five shares of the new Chase National Bank and Chase Securities Company stock for each three shares of American Express stock held.

The American Express Company, formed as a voluntary association of individuals more than 75 years ago, has grown to a position where its money orders and travelers' checks are accepted in all parts of the world. The company has 35 branches in the United States and 60 foreign branches. It transacts business in 20 countries through its own offices.

The combined institutions will have capital, surplus and reserves of over \$283,000,000.

## New York Subway Fare Increase Is Downed by Court

Supreme Bench Prohibits Interborough From Advancing Rate From 5 to 7 Cents

WASHINGTON (P)—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York was prohibited by the Supreme Court in a decision April 8 from increasing to 7 cents its present 5-cent fare.

Justice McReynolds, in delivering the opinion, stated that action of the lower court in granting temporary increase to 7 cents was imprudent, exceeded its discretion and could not be maintained. He said the Interborough should have appealed to the state courts from an adverse action of the Transit Commission, instead of going into federal courts.

The case was before the court on the question whether the contracts by which the Interborough operated the city-built subways, and which provided for a 5-cent fare, were within the provisions of the Public Service Commission's law basing rates on the value of the carrier property.

Decision in the controversy was the climax of a contest by the city and state transit commission to get aside the order of a statutory federal court restraining the commission from interfering with the operation of a 7-cent fare schedule announced Feb. 1, 1928.

## GASOLINE TAX BILL SIGNED IN NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y. (P)—A two-cent tax on gasoline used in automobiles has been added to the laws of this State. The measure, signed by Governor Roosevelt April 8 becomes effective May 1.

Between that date and the end of the next fiscal year, a 14 months' period, it is estimated the State will receive from the new source of revenue between \$22,000,000 and \$26,000,000, of which more than \$12,000,000 will be utilized for highway construction and maintenance purposes.

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## DEMAND MADE FOR RAISING OF SUGAR TARIFF

House Subcommittee Will, It Is Said, Boost Rates to \$3 Per 100 Pounds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Authoritative information that the House subcommittee considering sugar tariff schedules has boosted the rates on this commodity crystallized into action the forces on both sides of the issue with the proponents raising the cry of farm relief.

The contest, according to leaders of both houses, will be one of the most determined of the tariff revision question. A powerful group of Republicans in the House, composed of members from sugar-producing states, operating with similar group in the Senate, are organized to put through an increase on sugar, on the ground that it is an important part of agricultural relief.

They contend that the growing of sugar beets and cane is a major agricultural industry in their states and that added duties are essential for their protection from cheaper foreign imports. The demand for higher rates is directed primarily against Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

## Vigorous Protests Made

Involved in the issue are political and economic relations with these two countries. Both have vigorously protested against increased rates; Cuba asserting that its economic well-being is vitally involved in the matter. The Cuban Government formally notified the State Department that it was willing to abolish virtually all its tariff duties on American farm products in exchange for a reduction on Cuban sugar.

According to authoritative information the House subcommittee has decided to raise the world rate on sugar from \$2.20 to \$3 per 100 pounds and a rate of \$2.40 instead of the present \$1.76 on Cuban sugar.

However, not all the farm-relief bloc are favorable to the sugar increase. The Progressive group particularly opposing the boost. Their contention is that an upward revision is not necessary to protect the American farmer, growing sugar beets and cane, while the benefits to be derived by a lowering of the rates would be widespread, throwing open to all branches of agriculture the Cuban markets and lowering the price of sugar to the farmer and all other consumers as well.

## Cuba's Proposals

The Cuban Government's proposals which were unprecedented, were as follows:

An increase of about one-half in the present preferential tariff rates on all American products entering Cuba.

Removal of the Cuban tariff entirely on a long list of American manufactures, including electrical goods, automobiles, engines, pumps, agricultural machinery and aircraft. The Cuban duty imposed on these articles at present varies from 5 to 20 per cent of their value.

Abolition of the Cuban tariff on wheat, rye, barley, oats, fruits, clover and other seeds, cotton and feed. Present rates on these imports from the United States vary from 32 cents to \$1.60 per kilogram (220 pounds). Wiping out these rates would remove an impost of many millions of dollars now levied by the Cuban Government on American farm products. In exchange for these benefits, Cuba asked that the American tariff on Cuban sugar be reduced from 1.76 cents a pound to about 1.32 cents a pound; that an arrangement be made under which the tariff on a certain amount of Cuban sugar (tentatively suggested at 3,200,000 tons) imported annually by the United States be lowered gradually over a period of

about nine and one-half years until it is finally wiped out altogether. This proposal involves lowering the tariff at the rate of about one-ninth of a cent each month during the period.

Restriction by the American Government of the amount of sugar to be imported into the United States duty free from the Philippines to 300,000 tons a year.

## Virginia Rejoices Over Abandonment of Abattoir Plan

Instead the Threatened Region Is to Be Made a Beauty Spot

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There is rejoicing among the various civic organizations which protested against the building of an abattoir in Virginia, just across the Potomac River from Washington, in the abandonment of the plan, which now clears the way for improving the region with parkways and private residences. It is a striking example of what public sentiment can do.

This is the second time that the plans of the slaughter house promoters have been frustrated. The defense was made that under careful regulations there would be nothing offensive about the business, but meetings of protest in which federal officials joined were widely held.

As it became evident that the crusade against the abattoir was growing, the N. Auth & Co., provision company, which owns property in Virginia on which it was proposed to erect the opposed slaughter house, withdrew from their intention and published an "open letter to the women of the District of Columbia, near-by Maryland and Virginia," in which the resolution adopted by the company was set forth. In part it read as follows: "Resolved: that in deference to the request of the residents of Arlington County, Virginia, civic associations and other citizens of the District of Columbia, the National Park and Planning Commission, the Fine Arts Commission and other public officials, this company has concluded to withdraw its application to the board of supervisors of Arlington County, Virginia, for a permit for the erection of an abattoir upon its property located in Arlington County, Virginia."

Federals Continue Advance  
In Sinaloa the federals continue their northward advance with the rebels concentrated at San Blas, near the Sonora border. The insurgents were reported by federals to be looting and levying contributions on towns during their retreat.

The federal column under General

## COTTON MEN WILLING TO HELP ON FUTURES

NORFOLK, Va. (P)—While expressing in a resolution the opinion that additional legislation to control cotton future contracts was unnecessary at this time, members of the Atlantic Cotton Association declared their willingness to co-operate in framing any legislation that may be deemed necessary by Congress.

Richard T. Harries of New York, former president of the New York Cotton Exchange, spoke on "The New Southern Delivery Contract of the New York Cotton Exchange." He expressed the belief that the new contract would prove beneficial to shippers, merchants and manufacturers alike.

OIL OUTPUT INCREASES  
TULSA, Okla. (P)—Daily average production of petroleum in the United States of 2,660,818 barrels during the week ended April 6 increased 38,581 barrels over the previous week, the Oil and Gas Journal estimated today.

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## MEXICAN FRONT IS SHIFTED TO PACIFIC COAST

Calles and Escobar Move to West—Rebels Name Latter "President"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

With the situation along the American border viewed as less alarming by Mexico City and Washington alike, principal interest in the Mexican revolutionary campaign centered upon the unexpected departure of General Calles, federal commander-in-chief, to take personal charge of the federal campaign on the west coast.

General Calles arrived April 7 at Guadalajara, on his way to Mazatlan. Eighteen American airplanes are guarding the border, but with failure of the rebel attack against Naco on April 6 the immediate crisis seemed to have passed there, though concentration of all the insurgent armies in the state of Sonora might ultimately make it acute again.

Rebels on Defensive  
The rebels were everywhere on the defensive and slowly withdrawing into Sonora as the sixth week of insurrection began.

Six troop trains heavily loaded with soldiers of the rebel commander Escobar left Juarez for western Chihuahua, accompanied by all the town's taxicabs and most of its Mexican-owned trucks and automobiles, whose drivers had been pressed into service.

General Escobar has been proclaimed "provisional President" by the insurgents and has named Alejo Bay as his Finance Minister.

General Calles conferred with General Cedillo and other federal commanders, organizing pursuit of the guerrilla bands of so-called "Grietas" on his way to Mazatlan. Cedillo informed him that a mere show of troops had caused most of the guerrilla forces to take to their mountain lairs.

Federals Continue Advance  
In Sinaloa the federals continue their northward advance with the rebels concentrated at San Blas, near the Sonora border. The insurgents were reported by federals to be looting and levying contributions on towns during their retreat.

The federal column under General



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## AMERICAN LABOR ASKS FOR PLACE ON TARIFF BOARD

Delegation Tells the President Workers Favor Avoiding Clash on Valuations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover was urged to appoint a representative of organized labor on the Federal Tariff Commission and to take Labor into consideration in the working out of the tariff schedules by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, who headed a delegation which called at the White House.

The present tariff formula, it was said, takes into consideration only differences in the cost of materials between the United States and foreign countries.

The delegation asked consideration of the American plan of valuation which it is claimed affords protection to American workers. Mr. Woll said that this plan avoids a conflict with other countries when it is impossible to obtain costs of production.

Recommendations designed to make the so-called flexible provision of the 1922 Tariff Act more workable will be sent to the House Ways and Means Committee shortly by the tariff commission.

The provision has been revamped so as to shorten some of the processes of administration by the President, who under the existing law may increase or decrease by 50 per cent the duty on an imported article.

The commission has under consideration some specific proposals regarding the use of transportation charges and study of the leading competing markets in determining the difference in cost of an article produced in this country and abroad. The commission has already sent to the Ways and Means Committee for confidential information its recommendations regarding Sections 316 and 317 of the Tariff Act dealing with unfair practices and sale of imported articles and also discrimination by foreign governments against American commerce abroad.

The labor delegation asked that the importation of goods made by child labor be prohibited as those made by prison labor are prohibited under the present law.

## London-Tokyo Flight Planned

Black of Baltimore, Returned From Cape Town, Prepares for Another Trip

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Van Lear Black, publisher of the Baltimore Sun, who has just returned to London after cruising in a six-seater, triple engine Fokker airplane to Cape Town and back, is now planning another tour for about four weeks hence, flying to Tokyo and return if possible via Russia. As in previous flights to Batavia and Java, Mr. Black's object is to demonstrate the reliability of the airplane as a convenience for long-distance travel and the value of time saving.

The big machine, he said, maintained a steady, unforced pace, sometimes reaching 170 miles an hour and return if possible via Russia. As in previous flights to Batavia and Java, Mr. Black's object is to demonstrate the reliability of the airplane as a convenience for long-distance travel and the value of time saving. The big machine, he said, maintained a steady, unforced pace, sometimes reaching 170 miles an hour and return if possible via Russia. As in previous flights to Batavia and Java, Mr. Black's object is to demonstrate the reliability of the airplane as a convenience for long-distance travel and the value of time saving. The big machine, he said, maintained a steady, unforced pace, sometimes reaching 170 miles an hour and return if possible via Russia. As in previous flights to Batavia and Java, Mr. Black's object is to demonstrate the reliability of the airplane as a convenience for long-distance travel and the value of time saving.

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## COLLEGE HEADS FIND SCARCITY OF 'COLLEGIATES'

Say Type Is Rare and Students of Today Excel in Ideals and Hard Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—The modern American collegian is not "collegiate," but "has higher ideals and purposes, does better and more serious scholastic work and lives by a higher standard of moral conduct than the student of any preceding generation."

That is the conclusion Henry Gratton Doyle, dean of men of George Washington University, has drawn from his own observations and from statements by the presidents or deans of men in about 300 colleges in reply to a questionnaire.

He undertook the inquiry, he explained in announcing its results, with a desire "to contribute something toward the correction of what I believe to be erroneous public opinion concerning the college man and woman today." He will make a detailed report at the annual meeting here of the Association of Deans and Advisers of Men.

The "collegiate" of the stage and comic papers represents only 1 or 2 per cent of the student body, the replies agree, and almost all declare that slouchy appearance, tumble-down socks, three-day shirts and rumpled collars are exceptions and are disapproved by the majority of collegians.

Most college men, they said, were serious minded, particularly about their appearance, kept their hair neatly trimmed and their shoes shined, wore clean linen, and eschewed the coonskin coat, the gaudily painted flapper, hard drinking and bad manners.

Replies from educational colleges declare the presence of women students on the campus has a good effect on the persons, appearance and conduct of the young men.

The rare "collegiate," it was held, does not as a rule excel in scholastic standing, sports or other student activities. Some of the college authorities went so far as to declare that he almost never excelled in those things for which students are respected among their fellows.

## Youth Explores Mines and Mills to Learn Facts

(Continued from Page 1)

something about the practical problems of capital, labor and management.

By hunting their own jobs; by rubbing shoulders with the men in mines, mills and factories; by living on the workers' wages and by identifying themselves with the economic and social conditions of their fellows, these students get a slant on industry that they never could get out of a semester's discussion in a college class room.

During the last several summers, select groups of young people, mostly college students, have found manual jobs in a large number of cities, including New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Denver, Philadelphia and Seattle. In many industrial centers, Chambers of Commerce and civic organizations of one kind or another, co-operated with these student workers in their industrial pursuits. Opportunities have been given in this way for these young social pioneers to study the management side of industry.

### Seminar Conferences Held

A competent leader is usually provided for each group, someone who is familiar with both the technical and the human aspects of the labor problem. Once or twice each week these young people meet in a Seminar Conference to exchange notes on their respective experiences, and to listen to formal addresses by employers, labor leaders, economists, social workers and ministers.

All forms of management are studied by the students enlisting in this movement, particularly those embodying the theory of profit sharing. The progress of labor organizations is critically reviewed. The trade union, the company union and the so-called "open shop" plan, are studied from the viewpoint of the employees and the employers.

At the close of the vacation season a national conference of the

Students-in-Industry Movement is convened. These conferences are generally held at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. One will hear discussions during the progress of these gatherings on such questions as collective bargaining, mass production, retailing, the church and labor, employer's insurance, unemployment, housing conditions, government regulation of carriers and public utilities, and the use and abuse of capital.

### Criticism and Commendation

The discussions and debates are by no means one-sided. Both sides, Capital and Labor, and the public, too, come in for a fair amount of criticism and commendation. The labor movement in America is compared with that of the British Labor Party and with similar movements on the continent.

Now that this movement has gotten fairly under way, many organizations, such as the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Church League for Industrial Democracy, the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, have assumed an advisory relationship to it.

Back of this movement lies a manifest desire to render justice where justice is due. By the avoidance of mere theorizing, and with convictions premised on actual experience, these undergraduates are in a position to understand more clearly than hitherto the various aspects of many controversial questions. This movement reveals a determination on the part of these students to get at the bottom of the existing but ever-changing industrial situation, and to make their careers count in the permanent improvement of industrial relations.

## Berlin Budget Cut Holds Up Aviation

Plans for New Zeppelin Shed  
Delayed and Personnel  
Must Be Decreased

BERLIN (AP)—The Department of Aerial Traffic of the Ministry of Communications has suffered severely by budgetary cuts which were found desirable to re-establish harmony among the Government parties.

"The sum of 4,500,000 marks (approximately \$1,080,000) originally allocated for the construction of a new Zeppelin has been canceled, thereby delaying, if not postponing indefinitely, the construction of a proposed new Zeppelin which could not be housed in the old hangar."

The 19,000,000 marks assigned to Luft Hansa has been cut in half. This will involve the dismissal of 60 per cent of the personnel, the restriction of international air services and a hold up in new construction if the Luft Hansa board should be unable to obtain government support for a loan to replace the budgetary cuts.

## HONDURANS REPORT AMERICAN BOMBING

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—Hondurans here are aroused by reports that Las Limas, Honduras, has been bombed by American airplanes operating in Nicaragua. Honduran authorities are investigating.

The reports are that American planes from Managua, Honduras, bombed suspected rebel camps along the border and, somehow, bombed also Las Limas, just across the national frontier, and that much of the town was destroyed in a fire which followed.

## Stowell's— 1822—Jewelers—1929

## Pewter by Poole

Those old examples of American pewter-craft, which for years have been admired by so many and possessed by so few, are now within reach of all.

Poole has taken up the task of reproducing, with absolute fidelity, many examples of rare pewter that enthusiasts have viewed with longing eyes for years.

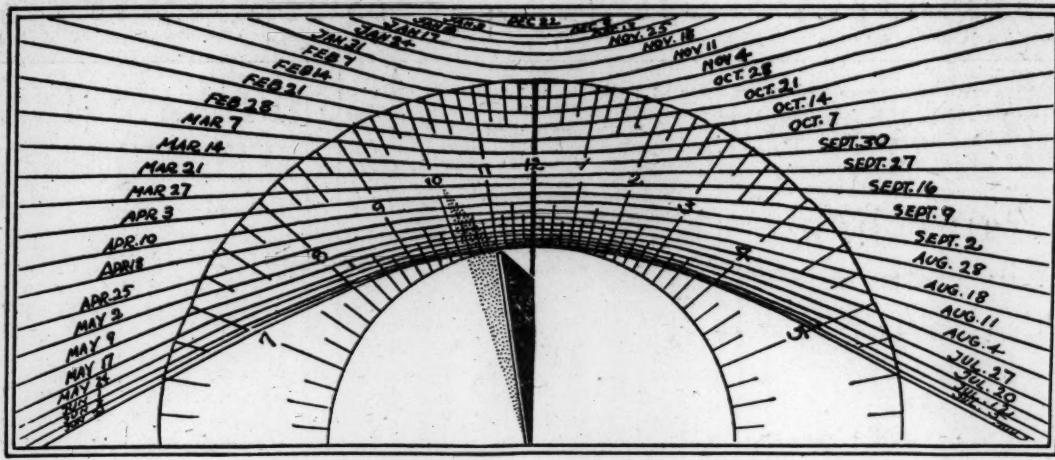
Thus, you may select today, at Stowell's, Pewter reproductions of Paul Revere Pitchers and Bowls, Vegetable Dishes, Sugar and Cream Sets, Trays, Candlesticks, etc., in either antique finish or in modern finish with all the lustre of sterling.

Send for folder showing 50 gift items in Pewter by Poole.

Stowell & Co. Inc.  
24 Winter Street  
BOSTON

Jewelers and Silversmiths  
for over 100 Years

## Would You Believe It, This Tells Both Time and Date



## St. Louis Man Invents New Sundial That Serves as Calendar as Well

Seizes on Fact, Ignored by Ancients, That Sun Moves  
Faster at Equinoxes Than at Solstices and, Cross-  
ing Equinox, Casts Straight Shadow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Old Sol beaming down upon the ancients who sought to get their seasons straight and reckon time by setting up monuments at extreme points, and counting days from there, must have winked slyly to himself and felt like shouting:

"I say, why don't you forget the solstices and measure from the equinoxes?"

At least that is what Lewis B. Tebbetts of St. Louis, inventor of a new kind of sundial that is a calendar as well might have told them. The ancients, so history tells us, did not take advantage of the fact that the sun moved much more rapidly at the equinoxes than at the solstices, and at the time of crossing the equator casts shadows in a straight line.

This sundial-calendar appears as a simple device in spite of the hours of research and experimentation necessary for its production. The plotings are made on an oak board about a foot wide and three feet long, the horizontal surface presenting a series of lines and notations of the days, months and hours of the day. Mr. Tebbetts did not include a marking for every day of the year, but recorded accurate markings eight days apart so that it is possible to interpolate between the date lines.

The first step in plotting the sundial was drawing the usual hour line required for the latitude of St. Louis and then setting up on this the style, or pointer. This style points to the north pole, is triangular and is four inches high.

In plotting the calendar part of the dial Mr. Tebbetts was interested only in the length of shadows cast by a point four inches high. Data to show where the sun stood at different times of the day on different days of the year was obtained from an ordinary almanac, and from this he calculated the points necessary for drawing the date lines. Later he connected the dots by curved lines, each line representing a day. These lines showed him the changes in curves as the sun neared the equator.

To illustrate how this was done. Take, for example, any given hour in the day—say noon. Everybody knows the sun is higher in the sky at the summer solstice, June 21, and lowest at the winter solstice about Dec.

20. It follows, then, that between these dates, at the noon hour, the length of the shadow cast will vary from day to day. The same will be true at 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock and at all other hours.

By actual calculation of the altitude of the sun at each hour of the day on days about a week apart the data was obtained for drawing the curved date lines. On any given day the shadow cast by the apex of the style will, therefore, follow the specified date line.

(Continued from Page 1)

relatives in the hills to fall back upon, in case of industrial disturbance. In this, they are different from most other mill villages in the South, but in other ways, the transition in this little community is typical of what has been going on for a decade throughout eastern Tennessee and parts of the industrialized Carolinas.

**The Case of Robert Ember**  
Robert Ember is a typical Stony Creeker who has moved down suddenly into the twentieth century. He is 28, married, has three children, and lives with his widowed mother and his sister's family, also with several children, in one of the bungalows erected and rented by a subsidiary corporation controlled by the mill owners. Robert Ember is a spare, erect, six-foot man, known by friends as "Slim" and generally liked as a quiet, dependable fellow. He would be an asset in any community judged by the highest standards.

He came down from a region where exchange of goods is still largely a matter of barter, and he received a cash return for his labor for almost the first time in his life. At first he was not able to judge the size of the return. It now amounts to a wage-scale of 40 cents an hour. He does manual labor in a 10-hour day, 56-hour week scheduled and thereby earns \$22.40 a week.

In the hills this might seem like "big" money, but he finds he must

pay \$35 a month for his cottage, which has six rooms and bath. It is an enormous improvement over the mountain log cabin, but it is more than he can afford. He has been trying to rent one of the cheaper houses that rent for \$17 or \$18 a month, but up to now they have all been occupied, though others are being built.

### "Slim" Reaches a Conclusion

"Slim" Ember has been down from Stony Creek somewhat longer than many of his fellows, and his reactions are typical. He has come slowly to the conclusion that he is being exploited. He has compared his own standards with the presumptive standards of his class found in his only measuring rods, the movies and popular magazines, and now he, like others, is increasingly dissatisfied. In the "northern mills," he believes, they pay higher wages.

Although "Slim" Ember's wages do not seem very magnificent, they are considerably higher than those of his two sisters: one of them is a beginner and gets \$15.68 a week, while the other gets just under \$20. They stand 10 hours a day in the spinning room inspecting threads.

Previous to the recent strike, these girls, who are typical of many hundreds of others in the big plants, were getting considerably lower wages. The minimum daily scale was about \$2. Usually two or three girls bunched together in a boarding house where they get room and meals for \$5 a week, and paid another \$1 a week for bus fares back and forth. If they were living at home, their earnings went into the family exchequer. The recent increase in wages applied mainly to the female workers at the local plants, and for the time has made them feel more satisfied. On the other hand, the men's wages seem to be still a source of discontent.

### Do Not Want Women to Work

Another factor in the situation is undoubtedly the desire of the men workers to bring about a condition where the husband, or head of the family, can support his wife and children through his own wages, keeping the women at home and the younger children longer at school. The mountaineers are avid for education; they have supported mountain schools for generations, and it is not their tradition to have their womenfolk doing what they consider to be man's labor.

So much for "Slim" Ember and his family, now moved into Happy Valley. Back in Stony Creek whence he came, great changes are going forward. Previously the Creek had a central road that followed a tumbling stream among the mountains, higher and higher, until it gradually turned into a mountain trail and disappeared.

The people were a hospitable folk, but suspicious of strangers. For years Stony Creek has had the reputation of being the most isolated of the neighboring mountain communi-

ties. Its people have a clannishness that has made them like the tenth legion in Caesar's army to the recent strike, always a source of strength to the leaders.

But now Stony Creek is rapidly changing. It is giving way to something which may be superior to the old, but which is unsettling. A through road is being put across Stony Creek and the whole Creek community is being opened up. A good road will carry through traffic from one highroad to another. As a consequence, filling stations and wayside stores are already being erected and all the time it is sending its quota of men and women, all Scottish and English stock, down into Happy Valley.

## Three New North Carolina Mills Add 1000 to Strikers

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Carolina strike ranks have been swelled by almost 1000 with textile workers idle at three additional plants, in North Carolina.

Conditions in South Carolina, where more than 4000 workers at Greenville Union, Woodruff and Anderson are on strike, remained unchanged with conciliation movements in progress.

At Pineville, N. C., leaders of a strike that started in a unit of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill April 8 claimed a steady increase of their numerical strength.

At the Florence mills of Forest City, N. C., strikers voted to prepare a slate of demands, to include a 20 per cent wage increase. They claimed a strength of two-thirds of the force of between 800 and 1000. The Pineville and Forest City strikers were attributed to the activities of radical labor organizers who tied the Gastonia strike, where several hundred employees of the Loray mills of the Manville Jencks chain are idle.

## New North Carolina Mill

RICHMOND, Va.—Park Mathewson, assistant director of the North Carolina State Department of Conservation and Development, has announced that a large textile concern from New England had decided to locate a \$1,000,000 plant in North Carolina.

The announcement of the definite location of the proposed plant and the name of the company was withheld, Mr. Mathewson said, at the request of officials of the company. He said that the investment of the new enterprise would represent approximately \$1,000,000 and that probably 600 workers would be employed.

## CHINESE POLITICAL ADVISER

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—Thomas F. Millard, American newspaper man and author, has been appointed political adviser to the National Government and will take up his duties on May 1. He plans a six months' tour of the United States and Europe in the interests of the Nationalist Government.

**MASHED POTATOES**  
Try them—served with a dressing 3 parts melted butter, 1 part LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

## Baltimore Sets September Date to Celebrate 200th Anniversary

Two-Day Program of Events to Be Held About Middle  
of Month—Historical Pageant and Water  
Carnival to Be on the List

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Municipal authorities, with civic and historical associations here, are making plans for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Baltimore-Town. Although various exercises have been announced throughout the year, some difficulty has been encountered in deciding exactly when is the date to be commemorated.

Baltimore actually has three birth-dates; Aug. 19, 1729, an act of the Maryland Assembly authorized the incorporation of the town; Dec. 12, 1729, the town commissioners appointed by the assembly met and arranged for a survey to be made Jan. 25, 1730, when, according to records, the planning of the town began.

Because September has been found the most suitable month for such affairs here, the committee in charge of arrangements for the city's celebration has tentatively decided that it will be held about the middle of that month this year.

The survey of the town began at a point near Charles and Pratt Streets only a stone's throw from the harbor, where there can be found an insignificant corner stone said to have been placed there during the Sesqui-centennial in October, 1880. The original town consisted of 60 acres bought for \$600, and at the time of the first census, 1752, there were but 25 houses and 200 inhabitants. It was not until after the Revolution that the town commenced to grow rapidly.

This old corner stone is still quite near the center of the city, now covering nearly 100 square miles with 825,000 residents.

As part of the anniversary celebration, the original limits of the town will be re-surveyed this year and marked by eight bronze tablets, the contribution of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The tablets, 19 by 28 inches, bearing historical data, will be placed during the summer.

When the Sesqui-centennial was held in 1880, there was a public celebration which lasted a week, when it is recorded that Baltimore Street was illuminated with "millions of gas jets" and was the scene of a parade eight miles long which took five hours to pass.

William F. Broening, Mayor, has

let it be known that this year's celebration will not last a week and that there will be no such gigantic parade under the present traffic conditions. Instead, there will be a two-day celebration, minus unnecessary extravagance and with as little commotion as possible.

Major Broening has expressed a desire to bring out the rich historical tradition of Baltimore, and to make the events memorable through their appropriateness and educational interest. He has appointed Col. Henry B. Wilcox, a banker, as general chairman of a committee to plan these events.

It has been indicated that one day will be given over to a historical pageant at the Municipal Stadium, where about 75,000 people can be accommodated. There will be on the other day an event which will trace the growth of one of the city's oldest activities—a water carnival. In this regatta will be featured Baltimore's famous clipper ships, which Folger McKimble has pictured in "Baltimore, Our Baltimore," the city's anthem.

Here the clipper ships of story brought the cargoes of their day, from the far corners of the world, homing white-winged up the bay.

## OREGON STUDENT SHIP TO TAKE CLASS OF 165

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—The faculty for the "floating summer school" to be conducted by the University of Oregon has been selected, and courses to be taught allotted. It is announced by Alfred Powers, director of summer sessions.

The student ship, the S.S. Queen of the Admiral Line, will leave Seattle Aug. 7 and return Aug. 21. Courses will be offered on board, with instruction for two weeks and final examinations on the campus at Eugene upon return of the 165 students. Each course will carry two hours of regular university credit for students who pass the final examinations.

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Double from \$6  
EL MIRADOR  
California's charming hotel  
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**PINK SALMON**

**For Picnics  
Lunches  
Parties &  
Regular Meals**

**YOU'LL find PINK Salmon merits its title of "King of Food Fish" when you become familiar with the many delightful ways of serving it. Government officials recommend PINK Salmon as a very nutritious food selling at a decidedly low price. Try these recipes.**

**Royal Scalloped Salmon**  
Put layer of canned PINK Salmon in well-buttered baking dish, then a layer of hard-boiled egg, chopped fine, then layer of chopped olives. Pour white sauce over all. Season. Cover with bread crumbs and dots of butter. Bake about 15 minutes.

**Toasted Salmon Sandwiches**  
Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper, and cook for 5 minutes stirring constantly. Add 2 tablespoons flour, and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, 1/2 cup of thin cream, and 1/2 cup of stewed and strained tomatoes, to which is added 1 teaspoon of soda. Add 2 cups finely cut soft mild cheese, and when cheese is melted add 1 egg slightly beaten. Season to taste with salt, mustard and cayenne. Add 1 can of flaked PINK Salmon. When heated spread between slices of prepared toast that has been cut in 1/2 inch slices and crusts removed. Serve 8 people.

**Salmon Delight**  
Melt 1 tablespoon butter and stir in 2 tablespoons flour. Add 1 1/2 cups milk gradually and let boil until thick. Add 1 can PINK Salmon, flaked. Add 1 hard-boiled egg, cubed, and 2 small canned pimientos, cubed. Add 1 teaspoon grated onion. Season to taste. Let come to boil and just before removing from fire add some lemon juice. Spread on toast and sprinkle with paprika. Garnish with parsley.

**Prize-Winning Salmon Recipe Book and Government Bulletin will be sent on request. Please fill in and mail this coupon.**

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2502 Smith Tower, SEATTLE, Washington  
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**The KING of FOOD FISH**

**THE SECURE HOSE WASHER**  
This washer sticks. The wire holds it in the coupling. You can't lose it. Ask your dealer for it or send to us for prices.  
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OAKLAND, CALIF.

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**RADIATOR SHELF BRACKET**  
A strong, inexpensive support for bookshelf or window seat. Will sustain any weight. Very easily attached. Brackets 75¢ each, each, postpaid. 10¢ extra for 1 bracket for average length radiator.  
**Hammacher Schlemmer & Co.**  
51th St., 145-147 East  
(Near Lexington Ave.)  
New York, N. Y.

**PEWTER by POOLE**

**A Paul Revere WATER PITCHER**

6 half pints . . \$10.50  
9 half pints . . 13.50

The design comes down to us from the early days of the Colonies—a creation of Paul Revere—characterized by dignity and simplicity—now executed in pewter, by Poole. The craftsmanship is in keeping with the skill of the creator.

This beautiful water pitcher enjoys widespread acceptance because of its utility and beauty. The Poole line of pewter embraces many lovely pieces including bowls, vases, lamps, candlesticks and tableware. They may be had at leading jewelry shops, gift shops and department stores. Identify the genuine by the trade-mark.

We shall be pleased to mail you complete illustrated listings on request.

**POOLE SILVER COMPANY—TAUNTON, MASS.**



## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FIVE-MAN TITLE  
TO JOLIET TEAMHub Recreation Wins Chief  
Event in American Bow-  
ling Congress Tourney

## AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS

## FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Hub Recreation, Joliet, Ill.	3062
Klinger's Buicks, Watertown, Wis.	3041
Edelweiss, Chicago	3040
Peter's, Cincinnati	3039
Garden No. 2, Detroit	3018
Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee	3015
Hendy's Recreation, Menasha, Wis.	3001
Maynard Steel, Milwaukee	3001
Mooney's Cafe, Milwaukee	3001
George Springs, Chicago	2998
Lauterbach Coal & Ice Co., Chicago	2998

## DOUBLES

Peter Butler and W. F. Klecz, Chicago	1353
A. R. Kael and J. W. Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn.	1326
C. H. Gaskler and C. F. Herbert, Dayton	1320
Edward Carey and Charles O'Gorman, Saginaw, Mich.	1315
S. K. Watson and J. H. Southeim, Chicago	1308
Jules Leiling and E. E. Geiser, Chicago	1302
J. D. Riley and Harry Lemke, Kansas City	1301
F. H. Born and C. W. Galbraith, Bay City, Mich.	1301
A. H. Schwind and H. G. Pedrick, Dover, N. Y.	1294
S. Schmidt and C. Schmitt, St. Louis	1293
W. F. Meier and L. J. Dresser, Jamestown, N. Y.	1293

## SINGLES

Adolph Unke, Milwaukee	728
Edward Jody, Chicago	723
J. G. Davis, Chicago	723
Edward Krems, Chicago	723
Richard Rump, Fort Wayne, Ind.	723
J. A. Mazzoni, Louisville	706
Cass Grayler, Detroit	701
Peter Butler, Chicago	701
William Brennan, Chicago	701
John Heideberg, St. Louis	701
W. F. Second, Denver	700

## ALL-EVENTS

Otto Stein Jr., St. Louis	1974
Adolph Unke, Milwaukee	1954
Edward Jody, Chicago	1945
J. G. Davis, Chicago	1945
F. J. Maerke, Watertown, Wis.	1935
Edward Krems, Chicago	1935
Anthony Buonomo, Rochester, N. Y.	1932
F. H. Cariani, Buffalo	1932
Henry Guarnieri, Ashabula, O.	1916
Wilhelm Will, Chicago	1915

## RECORDS FOR THE EVENTS

Five-Man Teams	
1927—Tea Shops, Milwaukee, Wis.	3199
Two-Man Teams	
1924—Clarence and Harry Thoma, Chicago	1380
All-Events	
1922—W. J. Knox, Philadelphia	2019

## SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—As the last ball in the five-man team event rolled down the maple lane at Dexter Park Pavilion here Monday, the Hub Recreation quintet of Joliet, Ill., was declared the winner of the major championship of the twenty-ninth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress.

## SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The political division of Ireland into two sections has served, among other things, to increase the number of "representative" sporting fixtures, to which the Irish Free State has for some time had an association football league of its own, and recently a team, selected from players in the clubs competing in the English league, met the established Irish team at the Oval, Belfast. The Irish League proved victorious by the odd goal in three.

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## BUCKHURST LACROSSE CLUB'S SECOND TEAM DISTINGUISHED ITSELF

LONDON—The Buckhurst Lacrosse Club's second team distinguished itself recently by winning the Junior Souths Flags competition. The unsuccessful finalist was Henry Thornton School, which put up a great battle and kept the issue in doubt until the last 10 minutes. The first half, wherein the schoolboys did most of the attacking, concluded at a score of 2 goals-all, and in the second period the sides scored alternately until 4-4. Then the "Bucks" leaped away, to win by 8 to 6.

## ROGERS GOES INTO FIRST BOAT

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—With the resumption of Yale crew practice Monday, an exchange of No. 2 in the first and second boats was announced by coach E. O. Leary. J. G. Rogers, 21, who was in the freshman boat last year, changed places with Arthur E. Palmer, 20, junior varsity man last year, and Rogers, who was only a "tryout" a week ago, is in varsity No. 6, while Palmer has gone into No. 6 in the second boat.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.—STATION WJAR

## Allison and Van Ryn Are Victors

North and South Tennis Gets a Good Start at Pinehurst C. C.

## PINEHURST, N. C.

WILMER L. Allison of Austin, Tex., and John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., fifth and sixth ranking players in the United States, heading a list of more than 100 tennis players, came through the opening rounds Monday in the eleventh annual North and South championship tournament being staged on the clay courts of the Pinehurst Country Club.

## First place in singles and second in the all-events fell to Adolph Unke of Milwaukee.

He is a veteran of five previous A. B. C. tournaments and he went about his work in a business-like manner, compiling 728 in singles and 1954 in all events. In the individual events he shot 205, 256 and 268, displacing Edward Jody of Chicago, who was leading with 725. He also beat Jody for second in the all-events by four pins. Unke made 607 in the five-man event and 617 in doubles.

## Sixth place in the singles standing was taken by John A. Mazzoni of Louisville, with scores of 258, 246 and 204 for a total of 706. Two teams tied for tenth in doubles at 1293—J. F. Meier and L. J. Dresser of Jamestown, N. Y., and C. Schmitt and C. Frank of Louisville, Ky. The latter made 728 of his team's pins.

## DARTMOUTH WINNER OVER PRINCETON, 5-1

## EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

College	W	L	Pct.
Dartmouth	1	0	1.000
Yale	0	0	.000
Columbia	0	0	.000
Cornell	0	0	.000
Pennsylvania	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	1	.000

## SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Dartmouth College defeated Princeton University here Monday in the opening game of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, by a score of 5 to 1. Despite the fact that Dartmouth was playing its first game in the league, the team showed up finely in the field and each of the Green players made at least one hit. G. E. Hollister, '30, pitched the entire game for the winners and allowed only five hits, while the losers used three pitchers who were found for 11 hits. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	11	2
Princeton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

## Batteries—Hollister and Andrew Waid; Palmer, Heydt and Warfield for Princeton; Loring pitcher—Waid, Umpire—Fitzsimmons and Coffey. Time—1h. 17m.

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## INDIANA'S NINE MAY SURPRISE

## Showing Depends a Great Deal Upon How Well the Newcomers Perform

## SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Prospects for the 1929 season in baseball at Indiana University are uncertain since only 7 out of 15 letters from last year's team reported for the varsity. Coach E. S. Dean intends to use a promising crop of sophomore candidates to fill the vacancies.

## The Hoosiers have returned from a training trip in the South where they played a five-game series with the University of Mississippi at Oxford, Miss. Due to the short period of practice held out of doors before venturing beyond the Mason and Dixon line, the Indiana majority of the games played at Oxford. However, the Hoosiers won their opening "Big Ten" test, 4 to 2, from Ohio State University.

## After a five game series with Wabash which ends April 12 Indiana faces a strenuous schedule consisting of 11 Western Conference games and four non-Conference contests. One of the features on the 1929 schedule is a game with McGill University, of E. Canada, which is touring the country and playing all of the leading college teams in the United States.

## Harrell Outstanding

The outstanding player in the team this season is Capt. Paul J. Harrell '29, who is playing his last year for Indiana. He has led the Conference for the last two years in batting, his average in 1928 being .528 in 36 times up. He gained fame last fall in football when he performed as the running mate of Capt. Charles H. Bennett '29, Indiana's all-western halfback. Harrell's 85-yard punts featured the Conference.

## The mainstay of Dean's pitching staff is Russell N. Paugh '29, a veteran from last year's aggregation. Paugh is a shut-out expert, having won several close contests last year. He pitched in a majority of the games on the southern trip.

## Among his sophomore underdogs is Claron Vetter '31, the 1928 freshman captain, who is a curve ball star. E. M. Mankowski '31, H. N. Young '31 and William A. Sylvester '30, are also showing up well, despite the fact that this is their first year of varsity competition. Horace S. Bell '29 is Paugh's right-hand man. Bell saw service last year, and is a letterman.

## Strong Infield

Although weak in the outfield, Indiana has a strong infield, composed of hard-hitting veterans. Paul L. Baley '30 plays at first base; Carl E. Burroughs '30 plays at second, while Capt. Charles H. Bennett '29, Indiana's all-western halfback, is at third base. Shortstop is being closely contested by two newcomers, Walter Jara '31 and Irvin F. Fleischer '31.

## John V. Magnabeco '30 is starting his second year as catcher. He forced Capt. J. E. Burke '28 out of this position last season, and proved to be one of the great catches of the year. He has ever produced. His steady flow of

## DIVIDE FIRST TWO BLOCKS

NEW



# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## IOWA STATE HAS VETERANS

Lettermen Are Plentiful for 1929 Team—Pitching Especially Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
AMES, Ia.—With 10 major letter winners and three minor letter winners back, the Iowa State College baseball prospects for the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate A. A. are at least better than last season, according to the coaches. Noel Workman and L. E. Menze, Coach Workman, who is in charge of baseball, has turned the team over temporarily to Coach Menze during spring football season.

The pitching strength is good. Coach Menze says, "L. C. Lande '29, a letterman, a very good pitcher for a college team. The men are fair hitters, with W. R. Oldham '29, a letterman in right field, probably the best."

Of the catchers, N. F. Kruse '29 and E. R. Adlam '30, both lettermen, are the best candidates, with Kruse probably having the edge. Coach Workman says, "D. S. Wilson '30, a new man, is showing up well, but as yet has not proved the extent of his ability. While Lande is easily the best pitcher he is inclined to be unsatisfied, according to Coach Workman. Other members of the pitching staff, including G. W. Schroeder '29, minor letterman, and C. E. Gustafson '31, numeral man of two years ago, have more control than Lande but not the ability otherwise. N. P. Arthur '31 also has good control, but lacks other essentials. Schroeder is the only left-hander. Harry Johnson '30 has a good curve ball and is a fair hitter and outfielder. A. M. Pohlman '30 is another candidate whose ability has not been proved. At first base George Gethman '29, veteran and letterman, is almost sure to be the choice of the coaches. Sanford Hill '29, another veteran and letterman, is slated for second base.

A major letterman, C. E. Rudi '29, and a minor letterman, E. A. Holtgrewe '30, are fighting it out for third base, with Rudi probably having the edge. R. A. Towne '31, a new recruit, so far shows the most promise of winning the short stop position. Oldham, a letterman and considered the team's best hitter, is the most likely candidate for the right field position. G. E. Marsh '29, at center field, and G. S. White '29, at left field, are two other letter men who seem to have places clinched. H. L. Hoegh '29, major letter man of last year, is considered good material for either infield or outfield, and G. L. Unser '30 is a promising candidate for substituting in the outfield.

Brother in-finders who have been numerous winners but who probably will not get into regular varsity competition this year. H. L. Dean '31, H. C. Dean '30, the Iowa State schedule:

April 19—Drake University; 25—University of Kansas; 26—University of Kansas; May 7—St. Mary's College at St. Mary's; 8—University of Oklahoma at Norman; 9—University of Oklahoma at Norman; 10—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; 11—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; 16—University of Missouri; 17—University of Missouri; 24—University of Nebraska at Lincoln; 25—University of Nebraska at Lincoln; 30—Upper Iowa University at Fayette; 31—Luther College at Decorah.

June 1—Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls; 7—Carleton College; 8—Carleton College.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS  
Dartmouth 5, Princeton 1.  
Tale 5, Georgetown 1.  
Holy Cross 5, Quantico Marines 0.  
Virginia 4, Williams 4 (7 innings).  
Harvard 14, William and Mary 5.  
Vermont 4, St. Johns 3.  
No. Carolina State 4, Maryland 3.  
Georgia 5, Auburn 3.  
Tennessee 9, Oglethorpe 7.  
Swarthmore 4, Philadelphia College 3.  
Michigan State 12, Cincinnati 4.  
Purdue 11, Butler 3.  
Miami 7, Ohio State 4.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL  
Boston (N.) 12, New Haven 11.  
Chicago (N.) 10, Houston 1.  
St. Louis (A.) 5, Oklahoma City 2.  
Tulsa 12, New York (A.) 5.  
Washington (A.) 8, New York (A.) 2.  
Bridgeport 6, New York (A.) 4.  
Philadelphia (N.) 11, Philadelphia (A.) 3.  
Chicago (A.) 9, Dallas 5.  
Brooklyn (N.) 4, Montgomery 0.  
Boston (A.) 8, Reading 4.

BROOKLYN TO RELEASE THREE  
ATLANTA, Ga. (P)—Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, announced today that he will turn over three players to the Atlanta Club of the Southern Association when the team ends its two-day visit here tomorrow. They are Alonzo Lopez, catcher last year with Macon; James A. Richardson, pitcher, formerly with New Haven, and Max Rosenfield, outfielder, who played with Birmingham last summer.

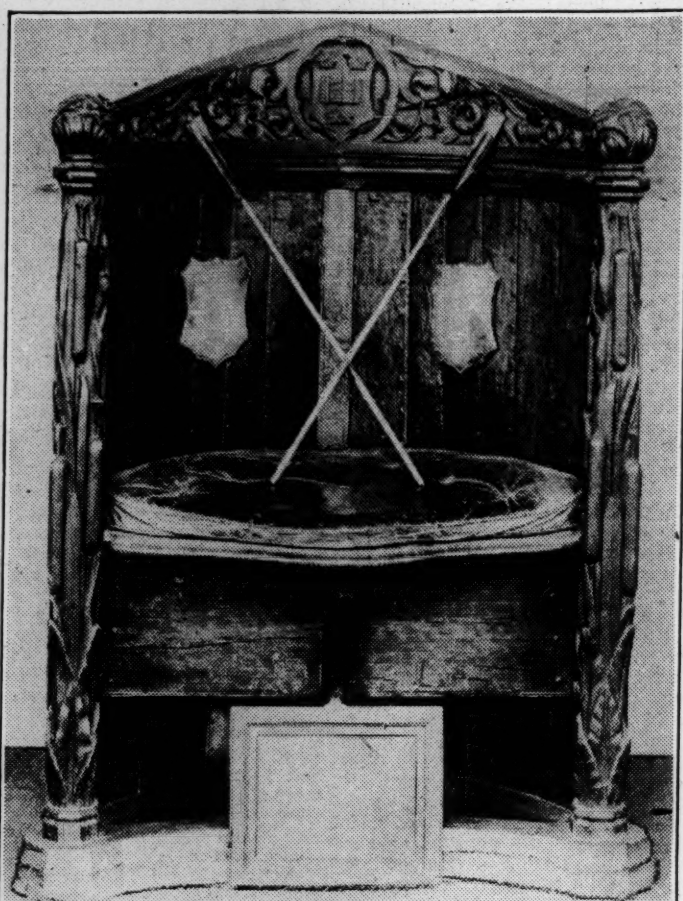
NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS DATES  
NEWPORT, R. I. (P)—The week beginning Aug. 19 has been selected by the United States Lawn Tennis Association for the annual Newport Casino invitation tournament, according to word received here Monday.

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## Famous Boat Race Mementos



President's Chair of the Oxford University Boat Club, Made From the Seven-Oared Sweep. (Front View.)

## MANY CHANGES IN BOAT RACES

Oxford-Cambridge Shells Show Improvements in Century of Event.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The art, the implements and the status of rowing have changed almost beyond recognition since June 16, 100 years ago, when men from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge raced against each other in eight-oared boats for the first time. The general public, which in modern days festoons itself upon everything that affords a foothold between Putney and Mortlake on the day of the race, was apparently in at the start of this good thing. Anyhow, it is faithfully recorded that so many spectators besieged Henley on that momentous day that horses were left standing in the streets until night-fall, for lack of stabling, and Oxford itself was almost denuded of foodstuffs.

Twenty thousand people jostled another for a view of the encounter, the while military bands, dressed in their best, played a march in the evening. The race started, beyond a little island about two miles below Henley. The course was 2 1/2 miles. The little island referred to nearly wrecked the world's best-known sporting fixture at its outset, for the crew, jockeying for advantage of position, crossed each other's course and a foul resulted. There was a restart and Oxford went away to win comfortably by 16 yards.

Each First 40 Times  
The Dark Blue has been first to the finish 40 times and the Light Blue has led the way home on the same number of occasions, and once, in 1877, the Blues alternated so rapidly in front and behind of one another near the finish, that the puzzled waterman deputed to judge the result gave the decision of a "dead heat." Significantly, the custom began the next year of inviting an Old Blue to officiate as judge. Although rowing was a popular pastime in certain English schools, notably Eton and Westminster, long before 1829, it was then undeveloped at the universities. In 1826, it is said, there were only two eight-oared craft at Cambridge, but a year later other vessels appeared on the Cam's (then) silted waters—a Trinity "ten-oar" among them—racing became a regular sport, and the Cambridge University Boat Club was established. In 1829, a challenge, with Charles Merivale and others behind it, was desirable.

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ains still, despite the challenge of other sports and the multiplicity of intervarsity encounters.

The boat used by Oxford in the first race was a strong, contrast to the dainty lined "shell" of the present time. The early boats were iron keeled, oak cutters, often 60 feet long, unrigged, and not the least striking feature was a set of arms emblazoned upon the heavy rudder. Outriggers were used for the first time in 1846, and it is noteworthy that one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of the race was due to this development, long after it ceased to be a novelty. In 1872 a nut was freed from the great J. H. D. Goldie's rigger, as he was stroking Cambridge to victory in a snowstorm. As he could not put an ounce of his 172 pounds behind his work without inviting an irreparable "crab," he concentrated solely upon setting the time for his crew with all the infallibility of a metronome, and he had the satisfaction of winning by two lengths.

Have Coached Each Other

Other gallant endeavors, and the exploits of such heroes as F. I. Pittman, R. C. Bourne, W. A. L. Fletcher, and T. S. Egan, there is not space to touch upon in this article, but there is one exchange of kindness, at a vital period in the rowing history of each varsity, which illustrates well the true atmosphere of sportsmanship which has come to surround the race. In 1898 and 1899, when Cambridge rowing had struck a bad patch, W. A. L. Fletcher, a renowned Oxford oarsman, coached the Light Blues, pulling them round the corner to success; and this he did only that T. S. Egan, of Cambridge fame, did for Oxford in 1892.

After outriggers in 1841 came flat-bottomed keelless boats in 1856, and other steps in the evolution of the modern racing eight were sliding seats, introduced in 1873 (the immediate precursor, these, to short instead of long trousers), sloping stretchers, center-seating, and various experiments with stream-lined craft of various lengths and patterns.

Like the cut of the boat, the course has been subject to change. After one race at Henley, the race was rowed frequently under dreadful traffic conditions, from Westminster to Putney. Putney to Mortlake was then settled upon, and with the exception of the years when it was rowed the reverse way, from Mortlake to Putney, in 1846, 1856 and 1863, the race has always been over this 4 1/2 miles of testing tidal water. In 1866 river police controlled the traffic for the first time. It is doubtful whether any of the performances in the regular boat races excels the great feat of Oxford against Cambridge in the 1846 race, in which the Cambridge crew, pulling their way up the river, won by 1 1/2 lengths. That was when the Dark Blues, minus one man, rowed in a seven-oar against the Cambridge "submarine" eight. The boat was a "submarine" and the crew was a "submarine" crew. The race was a "submarine" race. The result was a "submarine" result. The race was a "submarine" race. The result was a "submarine" result.

ST. THOMAS'S HARRIERS WIN

LONDON.—St. Thomas's cross-country harriers won the first time this year for the first time. The race was over the Blackheath Harriers' course, 1 1/2 miles, and was won by St. Thomas's, who were 1 1/2 lengths ahead of the second place team, the Harriers. The race was a "submarine" race. The result was a "submarine" result.

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## Early Truce Seen in Amateur Circles

Controversy Concerning A. A. U. Can Be Settled Easily, One Official Claims

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Prospects of an early truce between colleges of the middle West which have been challenging the authority of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and the officials of that governing body, were seen here Monday. One university athletic authority declared that Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U., has displayed the right attitude from the start of his administration, but that he is having to battle the forces of tradition and 40 years of precedent. President Brundage's questionnaire, addressed to the district governors of the A. A. U., offers the chance to make peace, it was asserted.

"This whole controversy can be settled very easily," said the university official, "by the adoption of amendments to the A. A. U. code on registration, and to the one on sanctions. There is no reason why college athletes, certified by their colleges, should not be accepted in A. A. U. or open competition without taking out membership cards individually in the A. A. U. The rule should be changed to state that the A. A. U. recognizes as an amateur and eligible to compete in its events any athlete certified by the college he represents."

The other rule simply would state that the A. A. U. recognizes the ability of the colleges to determine the amateur standing of their athletes and the quality of the meets in which they compete, and that the A. A. U. will sanction the A. A. U. U. colleges should be the one to judge of what meets they shall enter."

PENN CREW SHAKES UP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Clarke E. Threlkeld, 21, of Goldwater, N. Y., has replaced W. E. Taftner '29 of Philadelphia as stroke of the University of Pennsylvania's first eight crew. Threlkeld, who set the pace for the freshman eight last season, started rowing indoors this season, weighing over 200 pounds. As a result of the long row on the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers during the recent spring vacation he is now down to about 180 pounds. Russell A. Barnhardt '31 of Pittsburgh, who rowed in the second freshman crew last season, has replaced Richard E. Sears '30 of North Attleboro, Mass., at No. 2 in the Cambridge race. Threlkeld, who is No. 6 seat, formerly occupied by John J. Lewis '30 and W. H. Armstrong Jr. '29.

BELGIANS EMIGRATE TO U. S.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BRUSSELS.—During 1928, 15,763 Belgians embarked from the port of Antwerp. Of these 11,046 were men and 4,719 women and children. Among them 8071 were agriculturists, 504 artisans and 525 business men. The number who emigrated to North America was 6373 and 7795 went to the United States, the remainder to South America.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE  
DETROIT.—Burroughs Adding Machine Co. has received an order for 1000 bookkeeping machines from Westminster Bank of London.

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## RUSSIANS ENJOY SPORTS IN WINTER

Moscow Is the Center of Much Activity During Frost

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW.—Winter is probably the most active season for sports in Moscow. The Russians have always been especially fond of skiing and skating; and the past winter, with its record of an unbroken period of 100 days of frost, provided almost ideal conditions for the devotees of these winter pastimes. The skating rinks of Moscow were crowded every evening and holiday, and skiing parties were very much in evidence, both on the Lenin Hills (formerly Sparrow Hills) in the immediate vicinity of Moscow, where there are excellent facilities for skiing and a very steep and exciting toboggan run for sleds, and on longer courses.

New Year's Day was celebrated by an exhibition by two of Russia's champion skaters, both of whom had started in this sport when they were six years old. Both now look back on 15 or 20 years of skating exhibitions and contests and have perfected themselves in the intricate figures and evolutions which mark the highest development of the Russian skater. One notices the number of young children, boys and girls, who turn out on the snowy boulevards of Moscow to watch the skaters, and to try themselves on sleds and sliding to their hearts' content or somehow attaching a pair of blades to belt boots and setting off quite happily on these improvised skates.

Probably the most spectacular event in the field of winter sports was the circular skaters' contest, when all over the Soviet in Moscow. Altogether 3350 people took part in this expedition, covering hundreds of miles on the way and stopping in villages and towns to arrange meetings and entertainments. The climax was reached on Christmas morning, when the skiers from all points of the compass poured into Moscow.

Another skiing event of importance was a run of about 70 miles around Moscow, when the ski-jumpers of the country organized a competition in their favorite sport in Zvenigorod, a town in Moscow Province. Various cities and towns organized skiing teams, and ice hockey games furnished another variety of winter sport. While a winter with numerous days of zero temperature and the thermometer registering 20 and even 30 degrees below zero during the coldest periods can be rather trying, this severe cold seemed merely to give new zest to skiers and skaters, and Moscow and some resemblance to the Swiss Alpine resorts in its diversions, although of course the fashionable tourist atmosphere of Switzerland was quite absent.

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## MANCHESTER WINS IN CROSS-COUNTRY RACE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Manchester University captured the team title and J. D. P. Richards of Aberystwyth University, the individual championship, when the seventh annual cross-country running race promoted by the Inter-Varsity Athletic Board was decided recently at Leeds. The seven miles course provided a generous assortment of ploughed fields, walls, hedges, ditches, hills and dales, and it was rendered more than usually difficult by the frostbound condition of the ground. Ten teams faced the starter. The arrangements were altered from previous years so that eight men instead of seven should run for each university, and the first six, instead of the first five, should score.

For the purposes of the race, the various Welsh universities blended into one unit, and as mentioned, it was their particular star, Richards, who led in the field. He had won previously in 1926 and 1928, and twice has been the Welsh senior national champion. There was some difficulty in following the paper trail, and twice the leaders went off the course. D. A. Clark, Bristol University, was 40 yards behind Richards at the finish, with a time of 38m. 5s. against the victor's 38m. 58s. 1 S. Drew, of Manchester, the third man, returned 38m. 58s., and the fourth and fifth men, F. R. Allison, Leeds, and J. C. R. Davies, Wales, covered the course in 39m. 7s. and 39m. 13s. respectively. Manchester's total of points was 103 (8, 12, 16, 17, 27, and 28) whilst the Welsh Universities aggregated 15 more (1, 5, 9, 14, 44 and 45) and Birmingham had 124 (8, 13, 21, 23, 24, 35).

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## Newfoundland Fisherfolk Learn to Knit Jumpers

Grenfell Lent Trained Hand, Who Taught the Islanders How to Weave

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Lady Allardye, founder and president of the Newfoundland Outpost Association, has been giving in London an account of the good work this organization has accomplished.

Referring to the qualifications required for a helper now being sent out, Lady Allardye says, "The work is in connection with the industrial side of the association. Woolen materials and designs are sent to the fisherman around the island who make a living by knitting jumpers, which we buy and then export."

The industrial side of the association last year exported four thousand pounds' worth of knitted goods. "It started with a four pound bundle of wool being sent out," she said. "Dr. (now Sir) Wilfred Grenfell, the famous missionary, offered to lend one of his trained weavers and in 1922 she set out and went from cove to cove teaching the fisher folk how to weave. She took needles, a case of wool, Shetland garments as patterns, and a barrel of whole-wheat flour. Men and women came to learn and that winter some of them proudly wore homespun made from their local wool."

The work is done in 40 villages round the coast and gives employment to hundreds.

A smart reply to April's bluster



SPRING finds the "Aquatite" at its best, quietly liberal with its services.

In rain, its humour is dry, its nature warm. In sun, it is never too close a friend. It is a coat with a conscience, and one which weighs lightly upon you.

A virile, clean-cut raincoat — proofed to protect you through heaviest storm, tailored to meet the higher criticism of your friends.

See the "Aquatite" styles at your Outfitters and look in the pocket for the weather-proof guarantee.

As adaptable to changing weather as the Briton who wears it.

In styles from 35/- to 105/-

Go to the Outfitter showing this "THREE SHIRES" SIGN — Or write for the Aquatite Style Book. Aquatite Mills, Creeton, Manchester.

Aquatite RAINCOAT

Aquatite RAINCOAT











# Theatrical News of the World

## Douglas Fairbanks Says Talkies Will Become Better and Cheaper

(Continued from Page 1)

about my wife is more significant than I said it about anyone else, because in her case I am probably more highly critical. Stage hands and theater workers who saw the preview, while at another test, when we heard the voices without seeing the picture, people were moved to tears by the intensity of the dialogue alone. To me this indicates that the voice, even more than the picture, grips an audience.

### Duplicating a Selected Program

In the past, great actors have been able to reach only limited audiences. With a single print of a talking picture they can reach more people in one day than in a week of personal performances. Duplicate prints increase the figures to fabulous proportions. This means that their earning capacity is enlarged, and at the same time their working efforts are minimized. Also, the performance which reaches the public is unquestionably better than would be afforded by personal performances. In 10 performances by any actor or cast there is certain to be one that is above the others, and in making a talking picture this one best performance is selected out of the many scenes shot. Thus the quality of the production given through talking pictures transcends that of the stage, and is, moreover, uniformly maintained.

### International Aspects

The international aspects of talking pictures are an especially interesting angle. We have supposed that these pictures would have to be remade for foreign bookings. Miss Pickford, for instance, has expected to make a silent version of her latest picture to be shown abroad. But the more we think of it the less we contemplate such a move. More than one European actor of prominence has used his own language when acting in the United States, and it is possible that talking pictures in English may be shown throughout the world, with something in the nature of a synopsis of the plot, similar to the argument of an opera, given audiences which do not understand English. If this is done, it will be a wonderful boon to the English language, and aid greatly in bringing about world friendship.

The scope of talking pictures, however, is far from limited by the more usual type of screen play. Almost everything which people now gather in halls to see and hear can be presented through this medium, and within a very short time, I believe, symphony orchestras and opera companies as well as stage productions will be coming to Hollywood to be "boxed" for wider distribution than they could obtain otherwise.

### Mechanical Merits

The time has already come, for me at least, when I prefer to hear an orchestra over the latest and finest radio than in reality, for the tones are gathered by a battery of microphones, "mixed" properly, and delivered to the hearer more complete and uniform and, I believe, more pleasing than they could be caught

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

## The Spectator

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion. "The Spectator" aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service.

## AMUSEMENTS

### BOSTON

**COPLEY** Tues. 8:15, Thurs. 8:15, Sat. 2:15  
**"THE RINGER"**  
 Scotland Yard Mystery  
 by EDGAR WALLACE  
 With Pedro de Cordoba—E. E. Cline

**HOLLIS** 82 MATINEE TOMORROW  
 EVENINGS AT 8:20  
 LAST 2 WEEKS  
**GRANT** in "THE ALL-STAR MITCHELL KINGS MEN"  
 with MAYO METHOT and Noble Cast

**MR. & MRS. MARTIN**  
**Johnson**  
 (In Person) and Their  
**SIMBA**  
 A Piratization of Africa  
 MARVELOUS PICTURES FROM BELGIAN CONGO  
**TREMONT TEMPLE** Daily  
 1:00-3:00, 6:30-8:30  
 Evgs. Sat. Mat. 50-75c. Other Mats. 25-50c

**MAJESTIC—MON. EVE. APR. 15**  
 FIRST PRESENTATION IN BOSTON  
 OF  
**WARNER BROS.**  
**SPECTACLE OF THE AGES**  
**DOLORES COSTELLO**  
 IN  
**NOAH'S ARK**  
 WITH  
**GEORGE O'BRIEN**  
**VITAPHONE**  
 EVES. at 8:30-MAT. (except Sat.) at 2:30  
 PRICES: EVES. 50c to \$2. MATS. (except Sat.) 50c to \$1.50. SAT. MATS. 50c to \$1.50  
 MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

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from any single portion of an auditorium. The same should be true of a talking picture recording. Mechanical imperfections are being corrected almost every day, and before long the scope of talking pictures should be almost limitless.

The general environs of Hollywood will, it seems to me, be the natural place for most of the work in connection with this "boxing" of all forms of entertainment. If one wishes to manufacture steel he goes to Pittsburgh. Hollywood has long

facilitated distribution of all commodities, from groceries to amusements. Traffic problems will be greatly lessened when people will not have to crowd into the city to attend the theater, but through television and radio can have a talking picture in the home.

Details at this time are only conjectural, but there is no reason why one cannot drop a quarter in a slot for talking pictures as readily as for illuminating gas or a telephone call. There will always be enough of those who prefer going to a theater to keep that institution alive, but there will be vast numbers of others added to the motion picture audience of the world who will not have to leave their homes to get exactly the same entertainment.

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 "They simply ate it!" Another gleam.

"Did they not find it too modern? Were they not startled?"

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"It appeals to everybody," she said, "and begins its appeal from the day one is born."

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NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market

**ROLLINS-HOWE SNOW MERGER**  
NEW YORK (AP)—Merger of E. H. Rollins & Sons and Howe Snow & Co., Wall Street investment banking houses, organized in 1876 and 1915, respectively, was announced today. The new firm will retain the name of E. H. Rollins & Sons, with branch offices in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Grand Rapids, Detroit and other cities. Foreign offices will be situated in London, Paris and Milan.

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BY THE A. P.

## BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices		Last
U.S. Govt. Bonds		
10-year	101-15	101-15
20-year	101-15	101-15
30-year	101-15	101-15
Corporate Bonds		
Aaa	101-15	101-15
Baa	101-15	101-15
Caa	101-15	101-15
Daa	101-15	101-15
Stocks		
Dow Jones	101-15	101-15
S&P 500	101-15	101-15
Nasdaq	101-15	101-15
Commodities		
Oil	101-15	101-15
Gold	101-15	101-15
Silver	101-15	101-15
Copper	101-15	101-15
Wheat	101-15	101-15
Corn	101-15	101-15
Soybeans	101-15	101-15
Crude Oil	101-15	101-15
Natural Gas	101-15	101-15
Heating Oil	101-15	101-15
Petroleum	101-15	101-15
Coal	101-15	101-15
Iron Ore	101-15	101-15
Zinc	101-15	101-15
Nickel	101-15	101-15
Aluminum	101-15	101-15
Lead	101-15	101-15
Tin	101-15	101-15
Platinum	101-15	101-15
Palladium	101-15	101-15
Rubber	101-15	101-15
Sugar	101-15	101-15
Coffee	101-15	101-15
Cocoa	101-15	101-15
Wool	101-15	101-15
Hides	101-15	101-15
Fur	101-15	101-15
Spices	101-15	101-15
Tea	101-15	101-15
Milk	101-15	101-15
Eggs	101-15	101-15
Poultry	101-15	101-15
Beef	101-15	101-15
Pork	101-15	101-15
Lamb	101-15	101-15
Veal	101-15	101-15
Chicken	101-15	101-15
Duck	101-15	101-15
Quail	101-15	101-15
Grouse	101-15	101-15
Partridge	101-15	101-15
Pheasant	101-15	101-15
Wild Turkey	101-15	101-15
Game Birds	101-15	101-15
Small Game	101-15	101-15
Fish	101-15	101-15
Shellfish	101-15	101-15
Seafood	101-15	101-15
Meat	101-15	101-15
Butter	101-15	101-15
Cheese	101-15	101-15
Jam	101-15	101-15
Jelly	101-15	101-15
Marmalade	101-15	101-15
Syrup	101-15	101-15
Honey	101-15	101-15
Maple Syrup	101-15	101-15
Vinegar	101-15	101-15
Olive Oil	101-15	101-15
Canola Oil	101-15	101-15
Sunflower Oil	101-15	101-15
Flaxseed Oil	101-15	101-15
Walnut Oil	101-15	101-15
Almond Oil	101-15	101-15
Peanut Oil	101-15	101-15
Coconut Oil	101-15	101-15
Castor Oil	101-15	101-15
Mineral Oil	101-15	101-15
Kerosene	101-15	101-15
Gasoline	101-15	101-15
Propane	101-15	101-15
Butane	101-15	101-15
Acetylene	101-15	101-15
Oxygen	101-15	101-15
Nitrogen	101-15	101-15
Argon	101-15	101-15
Helium	101-15	101-15
Neon	101-15	101-15
Xenon	101-15	101-15
Krypton	101-15	101-15
Rare Earths	101-15	101-15
Metals	101-15	101-15
Steel	101-15	101-15
Aluminum	101-15	101-15
Copper	101-15	101-15
Brass	101-15	101-15
Gunmetal	101-15	101-15
Inconel	101-15	101-15
Titanium	101-15	101-15
Carbon Fiber	101-15	101-15
Kevlar	101-15	101-15
Fiberglass	101-1	

[illegible]

### APPENDIX C

Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York (and Boston) Last Prev.				
Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
May	20.57	20.70	20.56	20.64
July	20.60	20.16	19.57	20.31
Sept.	19.91	19.56	19.56	19.88
Nov. (new)	19.91	20.05	19.95	20.08
Dec.	19.96	20.14	19.95	20.08
Jan.	19.90	20.10	19.90	20.08
Feb.	20.00	20.20	20.00	20.14
March	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.14
Spots 20.75, up 10 points.				
New Orleans Cotton				
Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
May	19.88	20.00	19.85	19.91
July	19.88	19.88	19.85	19.87
Sept.	19.76	19.88	19.75	19.81
Oct.	19.88	19.88	19.85	19.87
Chicago Cotton				
Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
May	20.00	20.07	19.94	20.05
July	20.05	20.14	19.96	20.03
Sept.	19.98	20.00	19.98	20.00
Nov.	19.88	19.98	19.85	19.88
Dec.	19.88	19.98	19.85	19.88
Liverpool Cotton				
Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
May	10.56	10.72	10.56	10.72
July	10.56	10.71	10.56	10.71
Sept.	10.56	10.71	10.56	10.71
Nov.	10.56	10.71	10.56	10.71
Dec.	10.43	10.55	10.43	10.55
Jan.	10.43	10.55	10.41	10.55
Feb.	10.43	10.55	10.41	10.55
March	10.43	10.55	10.41	10.55
Spots 10.82, up 7 points. Tone at close steady. Sales (British) 700; (Ameri- can) 800.				

## Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
y	1.22	1.24	1.21	1.23
y	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.25
y	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.27
	92%	93%	92%	92%
y	96%	96%	95%	96
y	97%	97%	96%	97
	49%	49%	48%	49%
y	47	47	46%	46%
y	48	48	47%	48
	12.02	12.05	11.97	12.01
y	12.05	12.05	12.00	12.01
y	12.75	12.75	12.67	12.70

**LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CO.**  
**LEHIGH VALLEY**—Lehigh Valley Coal earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 31, 1929, will be about \$450,000, or 52¢ per share, for the same period last year. The company is planning to pay a dividend of 25¢ per share. If present basis of operation is maintained, the company expects to pay, he said, there would be good prospects for resumption of dividends.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**  
**LONDON** (4%)—Consols for money to be repaid were 52½, De Beers 1¼, and Rand 1¼. The 2½% consols for the same period were 52½, De Beers 1¼, and Rand 1¼. The 2½% consols for the same period were 52½, De Beers 1¼, and Rand 1¼.

— — —

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS			
INDUSTRIALS			
Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	5-100
12 Acoustic Prod. ....	12	5	67
4 Aero Sup A. ....	47%	45	47%
2 Aero Underwriters ..	17	17	17%
12 Automobiles .....	17	17	17%
1 American Beverage 15	15	15	15%
12 Am Br Bov B. ....	39%	39%	39%
12 Am C. ....	39%	39%	39%
1 Am Cities U B. ....	26%	26	26%
1 Am Colortype .....	83	83	83%
1 Am C. ....	83	83	83%
1 Am Com Pow B. ....	25%	24	25%
1 Am C. ....	25%	25	25%
1 Am Cont Offlelds. ....	61	56	56
1 Am Cyan B. ....	57	56	57
12 Am S. ....	57	57	57%
23 Am & Egn Fw Gen 64%	64%	64	64%
10 Am Gas&El .....	141	139	139
12 Am G. ....	54	54	54
12 Am Rolling Mills. ....	98%	96	97%
2 Am SolvChem. ....	34%	34%	34%

5 Aero Sup B n.....	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$
15 Am Aqua rts.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

1	Am Aqua Pet	110	110	110	110
2	3 Amer Stores	81	81	81	81
3	3 Amer Stores	81	81	81	81
4	1 Am Superw B	102	100	100	100
5	1 Am Superw Ipf	982	982	982	982
6	1 Amer Superp	60	60	60	60
7	5 Am Thread pf	33	33	33	33
8	2 Anglo-Am Oil	163	163	163	163
9	1 Anglo Am Oil	84	84	84	84
10	6 Arcurus Rdo Th	373	373	373	373
11	6 Argo Oil	33	33	33	33
12	1 Argo Oil	33	33	33	33
13	10 Arislo Gals	24	23	23	23
14	10 Arislo Gals	24	23	23	23
15	30 Arto Rayon pf	71	71	71	71
16	3 Auto Reg & Sug	13	1	1	1
17	1 Aut Reg & Sug	13	1	1	1
18	1 Aut Reg & Sug	13	1	1	1
19	15 Aviation Corp new	181	18	18	18
20	2 Bellanca Air vtc	18	18	18	18
21	3 Bendix new	133	131	131	131
22	1 Bendix new	133	131	131	131
23	1 Blumenthal (S)	83	83	83	83
24	1 Blumenthal (S)	83	83	83	83
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**O**N March 3rd, 1928, a Boston investor purchased 100 shares of Massachusetts Investors Trust. In 12 months he had received an appreciation of 25% and income of 6.8%.

March 3, 1928	100 shares @ 85%	\$ 8,575
March 4, 1929	200* " @ 53%	10,725
Appreciation 25%		\$2,150
Cash Income—one year		\$476
Stock Dividends (2 shares)		107
Income 6.8%		\$583
Total Appreciation and Income, 31.8%.		

Diversified investment in 141 strong dividend-paying common stocks—conservative management—constant supervision—have made results like this possible. These principles will continue to guide the future of Massachusetts Investors Trust.

**Send for "Compounding Capital"—an interesting booklet which explains why investors in this Trust are assured of safety, income and appreciation.**

**SLAYTON-LEAROYD**  
*Incorporated*  
**85 Devonshire St., Boston**  
*General Distributors*

# Massachusetts Investors Trust

## Ben Bond

## Buy Bonds for Income


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**E. H. Rollins & Sons**  
*Founded 1876*  
 200 Devonshire Street, Boston  
 New York Philadelphia Chicago Denver Los Angeles  
 San Francisco London Paris Milan

are you  
market wise

... Does your chart of profits show steep peaks and low valleys or a steady, rising line? Securities of the United Investment Assurance System will give you the latter picture.

Write NOW for descriptive circular.

 **Founders Securities**  
Fiscal Agents

**National Union Bank B**  
**Boston**

## Aggressive, Progressive Management Assures a Bright Future for Western Oil and Refining Co.

ferred Stock nets 6½%, and, up to September 1930,

verted share for share into Common Stock. Stockholders  
ected by assets of 7 to 1.  
usual opportunities offered by this company's securities  
ed in a special report which we will send on receipt  
below.

**JOHN G. FELL & COMPANY**

..... obligation on my part send me special report mentioned in Mon  
..... Address.....

m Pond...	44 1/4	43 3/4	44 1/4
ec.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mines...	52 1/2	51	51 1/2
viation...	15 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2
sPwA ...	154	154	154
t Pow...	45	44	44
Eng n....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Agene...	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4

ss B.....	\$4	\$3	\$3
ot B.....	2%	2%	2%
ot B.....	12	12	12
arm.....	15%	15%	15%
arm ex pf.....	45%	44%	44%
arm pf A.....	65%	65	65
estOil.....	100	100	100
Oil.....	20	20	20
Oil.....	21%	21%	21%

OilVenez	87%	81%	85%
Int'l Cab...	28%	27%	28%
Ed n...	99%	99%	99%
Ed n...	57%	56%	56%
Ed war...	33	32	32
& P.A.	49%	49%	49%
& Lf Pt...	109	108	108
ek...	17	17	17
ircle...	45	45	45
n Co...	29%	29%	29%

edge wt .. 72% 72 72%  
h Co pf.. 15 15 15











# RADIO - AVIATION

## Interesting Facts on Plane-Ground Radio Work Given

PILOTS of two planes in flight can talk to each other as well as converse with ground personnel.

The entire equipment is nearly automatic in operation. It requires no adjustment on the part of the pilot, who simply "plugs in" and talks or listens.

Ground station employees must be licensed operators. Pilots require only a telegraph operator's certificate certifying knowledge of radio laws and how to operate a set.

An eight-foot dural antenna does away with all trailing wires. This is the only additional head resistance of equipment installed and, as it is stream-lined, resistance is slight.

Radiophone and the directional beacons make up the "Block System" of the air. They put the pilot in closer touch with the operation department than are engineers on trains.

The only mechanical electric equipment added to Boeing planes for radiophone is a superimposed winding on the direct current generator, requiring two additional horsepower from the output of the motor.

Boeing pilots have heard the ground operator at 19,000 feet above sea level. Complete radiophone apparatus installed in Boeing planes weighs 100 pounds, while ground station equipment weighs nearly a ton.

In the test flights pilots found that reception varied at different altitudes; that there were areas of radio shadows, skip distances, blind spots, etc., and that the spark plugs on the motor were setting up interferences which had to be eliminated.

The Boeing System, in announcing its transcontinental radiophone service which enables planes and ground stations to talk to each other by phone, reveals the interesting fact that the pilot can hear the ground operator at 12,000 feet altitude better than at 100 feet because he misses ground absorption.

To enable the Boeing pilots on the transcontinental passenger, and also the mail and express planes, to talk to ground stations every minute of the 2000-mile flight, between the Golden Gate and the Great Lakes, 12 ground stations in seven states are required. Both the planes and the ground stations can send and receive approximately 200 miles.

Under this system it would be possible for travelers in Boeing passenger transports to talk to city numbers by calling a terminal station and asking to be connected with a house or any other number. But this will not be done immediately for the Department of Commerce permit stipulates that only messages dealing with operation of planes and "protection of life and equipment" shall be sent.

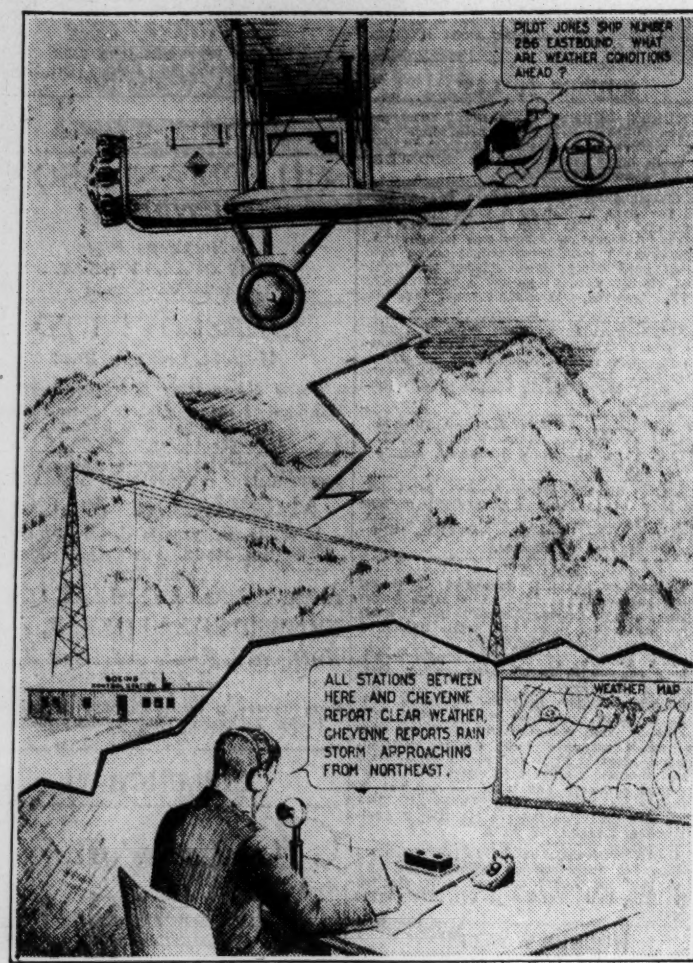
## Baseball Scores

A daily baseball scores service through both NBC chains is announced, based on Associated and United Press reports.

Associated Press scores will be heard through the WJZ chain from 7 to 7:05 p. m., eastern time, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 6:25 to 6:30 p. m., on Thursday and Saturday evenings, 6:55 to 7 p. m., on Friday evenings. Two exceptions to this schedule will be Wednesday, April 17, and Saturday, April 20, when the scores will be broadcast from 7:15 to 7:20, eastern standard time.

Stations associated with NBC System headed by WEAF will hear United Press scores on Mondays from 6:25 to 6:30 o'clock; Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 6:55 to 7 o'clock; Fridays and Saturdays, 7 to 7:05 o'clock, and Sundays, 7:30 to 7:35 o'clock. The exception to this is also Saturday, April 20, when the time is set for 6:25 to 6:30 o'clock.

## GROUND-TO-PLANE RADIO SUCCESSFUL



"Consistent, dependable aerial communication by telephone between pilot and the ground and between planes in flight, long sought in the aeronautical world, has been achieved," states W. E. Boeing, president of the Boeing system, largest commercial air transport operators.

Mr. Boeing further revealed that 12 ground radiophone stations in seven states in the air mail system have been constructed and that 35 Boeing planes are being equipped with radiophone sets. Within a few months, he declared, it will be possible for pilots to talk to and hear from ground stations on the entire flight of 2000 miles from San Francisco to the Great Lakes.

An artist in the above sketch visualizes the practical use of the radiophone recently installed on Boeing System transcontinental mail, express and passenger planes after more than a year of research and test flying. Radiophone permits telephone communications between the pilot and the ground and between planes in flight.

Boeing pilots now talk with stations from an altitude of 12,000 feet above the ground, and have heard the men on the ground distinctly when three miles above sea level. Pilots on two planes in flight can also converse. Total weight of radiophone equipment in the airplane is 100 pounds.

Tucker offered to pay \$5 to compensate for the loss, but Griffin was now thoroughly aroused and quite beyond the reach of a financial sedative. Nothing would do but that he should call for a gunboat from Victoria to protect the rights of the company. Evidently things were a little slow in a military way in the city and the authorities took the opportunity to send down three ships and 800 men, while from the American side came 60 men and officers empowered to settle the affair in a proper way.

This end was easily brought about by the payment of \$100 damages and by a definite arrangement for the joint administration of the islands until their status could be finally decided. The affair concluded with the playing by the military bands of the old tune to which is sung both "God Save the King" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

The Legislature has sent several investigating committees here, and the president of the Chicago Crime Commission, Frank J. Loesch, who is also First Assistant State's Attorney, brought suit in the United States Court.

The latest contribution to a clarification of the city's problem has been made by the Chicago Bar Association. It has done a notable public service in delving into political payoffs and revealing the excessive number of lawyers employed by the sanitary district.

The report of the bar association's investigating committee declares: "It was stated frankly enough before the committee that the sanitary district has for years been a political dumping ground, and that numerous employees of the law, as well as other departments, have been given jobs, not because of any need for them, but because of the desire to give them a reward for some political service, or as a favor to some political boss, or for some other reason."

The number of lawyers on the payroll of the law department of the sanitary district last year was 116, and in 1924 the number was 20, and since the disclosures it has been reduced to 22. Non-lawyers employed in the department mounted from 21 in 1924 to 409 in 1928. They now total 22.

In some instances it found "men having absolutely no experience at the bar and having been admitted to practice for only a few months were placed on the list at salaries ranging from \$4000 to \$6000 a year."

Among other measures recommended by the committee is that proceedings be brought against the trustees of the sanitary district for their wrongful and unlawful misuse of the funds of the district and against such lawyers as may be found knowingly to have participated therein or benefited thereby, to recover the amounts thus wrongfully and unlawfully diverted.

PLAN TACOMA-TOKYO FLIGHT  
TACOMA, Wash.—As a gesture of friendship for Japan, with which Tacoma has increasing trade, a non-stop transpacific flight from Tacoma to Tokyo is being sponsored by Tacoma.

The American National Railroad Company is planning to send a passenger train to Japan, which will make the flight alone.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Carl H. Lehman, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Adeline B. Johnson, Sausalito, N. Y.; W. H. Barrus, Port Byron, N. Y.; Miss Kate Buel Morey, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Daisy Bedford, London, Eng.; Miss Jennie M. Saunders, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Eliza J. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Emma M. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Ethel G. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.; Harold E. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Jessie L. Reed, Salt Lake City, Utah; Miss Helen R. Reed, Salt Lake City, Utah; Miss Marion L. Bragdon, Chicago, Ill.

## The Listener Speaks

THERE are instances of local conflicts in interest in the course of history, which, in the case of nations steeped in the thought of war, have resulted in its outbreak, while in other cases, where the peoples concerned were altogether friendly, they have merely been the cause of a better understanding. One of the latter was presented in the "Empire Builders" program at 10:30, on Monday, in the usual combined narrative and dramatized incident form.

While at the time the individuals concerned it was a matter of the gravest importance, for listeners today its strong flavor of comedy was most notable. Doubtless many of the tense moments in history, viewed from a similarly disinterested standpoint, would prove just as diverting.

The scene of this particular story was laid in the San Juan Islands, in Puget Sound, the exact status of which was left undefined by the treaty of 1846, with the result that the Hudson Bay Company and a group of American citizens were both firmly established. The first actual effort at agriculture made by the Americans was a potato patch which was cultivated in 1859 by a certain Mr. Tucker. But unfortunately these new potatoes were an easy prey for a hog which was under the control of a Mr. Griffin on behalf of the Hudson Bay Company, whose importance Griffin rather felt was centered in his person at that particular post.

In the midst of a Fourth of July celebration, in which the Americans raised a flag for the first time on the islands—this flag being made up of portions of various national governments carefully cut out and sewed together by hand, came the news that the pig was again devouring the fruit of Mr. Tucker's labors. A controversy ensued in which Griffin implied that the company's pig had a better right to anything on the island than had the potato planter. At this point Tucker's feelings became too much for him and the unfortunate hog was sacrificed on the altar of eventual international understanding.

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## Chicago's Bar Inquiry Shows Padded Pay Roll

Report Reveals Lawyers and Legislators Had Sanitary District "Jobs"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO.—The long controversy about Chicago's diversion of water from the Great Lakes for sewage purposes has come to a head simultaneously with the exposure of "graft" in the administration of the Chicago sanitary district.

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## Florists and Horticulturists Open Convention in Buffalo

President of American Society Points to Advances Made and Urges Members to Spread the Joy of Garden Planting and Development

By JANET MABIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coinciding with the National Flower Show of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists at the 106th Field Artillery Armory here, hundreds of florists from all over the United States went into session in the City Theater April 9 in the forty-fifth annual convention of the society.

In his presidential address, Leonard H. Vaughan of Chicago urged members to take back from the session to their communities a new determination to acquire more and more people with the wealth of flowers, plants and shrubs available in the United States, and to count it an important part of their individual duty in their business to encourage the public to participate in the joy of garden planting and development.

Intimating that floriculture and horticulture will, in the not distant future, be formally considered in the field of the fine arts, Mr. Leonard spoke of the tremendous advances made by organized florists since the days when the society's charter was granted. The first national annual flower show, he said, was held in Chicago at the Coliseum.

The vigorous co-operation of local and national horticultural clubs and societies, he said, set a precedent for similar co-operation which, in shows held in subsequent years, has conspicuously helped the society to achieve its purpose, namely, the presentation of the public of flower shows which were comprehensive.

business at Prince Rupert, a port which the road is seeking to develop. The grain then moves to Europe through the Panama Canal, while an increasing volume of it is also sold to Japan.

Steamship Schedules  
A series of midsummer cruises from Bremen to the North Cape are being scheduled by the North German Lloyd Line for its steamships Sierra Ventura and Luetzow, these being of approximately eighteen days duration.

During her six years under the United States flag, the Leviathan of the U. S. Lines has carried 182,333 passengers. During this time the entire fleet of the Government's line in the North Atlantic carried 472,000 passengers (including the Leviathan's list).

Liner Movements  
DEPARTURES  
FLYING DUTCHMAN  
Thursday, April 11  
American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; President, for London; on world service; west coast South America; for Plymouth, Southampton, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Boulogne, Rotterdam.

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco; on world service; west coast South America; for Plymouth, Southampton, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Boulogne, Rotterdam.

Reliance (12-01), Hamburg-American, for Hamburg, Southampton, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Boulogne, Rotterdam.

Wednesday, April 17  
Tabiti, Union of New South Wales, for Wellington, Sydney, Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, April 19  
President Hayes, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu; California, Panama Pacific, for New York; from Los Angeles, Lasso, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE  
Saturday, April 20  
President McKinley, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES  
Thursday, April 18  
Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

FROM SEATTLE  
Saturday, April 20  
President McKinley, American Mail, for Orient.

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## Local Classified

### BOSTON

**J. M. Wasserman**  
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S  
TAILOR and FURRIER  
French Cleaning and Dyeing  
Repairing and Pressing  
301A HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
Opp. N. E. Conservatory Tel. Copley 5223

### LYNN

**COAL**  
Anthracite and Bituminous  
and Wood  
Sprague, Reed, Stevens & Newhall  
Incorporated 8 Central Square

### General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference from local business men will be sent to those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

### AGENTS WANTED

WE HAVE openings for several women agents who are really intelligent. Too intelligent, for example, to believe all this misrepresentation about making \$50,000 in 6 months and 43 minutes. To such women we offer a chance to sell the best foundation garments for a New England territory. Exceptionally high commission, enable capable women to earn \$2000 and more a year, depending on their own initiative. If you are interested, write GRACE G. GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. 387, Springfield, Mass.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

HURBAN HYBRID GLADIOLUS  
Great variety of colors and markings. Average 6-8 inch stems. Blooms from 100 to 250 per dozen. Small bulbs, blossom size \$0.00 per 100 or \$1.25 per dozen. M. H. TAYLOR, 188 Tenth St., Lowell, Mass.

### BULBS FOR SALE

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### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS \$2500 to \$35,000  
The undersigned provides a thoroughly reliable service in the selection of men for positions of all kinds. The service is confidential and the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements. Your identity covered by absolute secrecy. For those desiring real results, send only name and address for details. Write to: 120 Devon St., Boston, Mass.

### HOUSES WITH ATTENTION

**House in the Pines**  
16 PINE ST., CAMDEN, N. J.  
Established 1903. For those desiring real results, send only name and address for details. Write to: 120 Devon St., Boston, Mass.

### SHADOW LAWN

House offering comfort and attention for the vacationing tourist. Situated on a beautiful lawn, overlooking the ocean. For details, write to: 120 Devon St., Boston, Mass.

### Tenacre Inc.

120 PRINCETON ST.  
PRINCETON, N. J.  
Best home of retirement; highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHY HARMON.

### POST WANTED

YOUNG MAN (white, married) and wife seeks employment abroad as caretaker or any other capacity. HARRINGTON, 121 Craven St., Hull, England.

### REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL brick residence located in exclusive residential section of Springfield. Established 1903. For those desiring real results, send only name and address for details. Write to: 120 Devon St., Boston, Mass.

### SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESMEN and SALESWOMEN—To sell, on a commission basis, the new "Tenacre" house. For details, write to: 120 Devon St., Boston, Mass.

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SAN FRANCISCO (Suburb)—8-room furnished house, May 15 to October 1; exclusive neighborhood; all modern equipment; central heat; 2 passenger sedan. A. JOUANOU, 618 Clinton Bldg.

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### APARTMENTS TO LET

FLORENCE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., Corner Franklin and Bow Sts. Durable, new housekeeping apartments, ownership management. JULIAN HARRINGTON, Independence 2486.

### NEW YORK CITY—Sublet

apartment; living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; overlooking Central Park. For details, write to: 120 Devon St., Boston, Mass.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Below 60's preferred, 3 rooms and kitchenette wanted by family of 4 adults; furnished; good location. Box 8-294, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

### BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

THORNDIKE R. SMITH  
BUILDER, CONTRACTOR  
Great Neck, N. Y. Great Neck 119

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For sale, well-established millinery business; long lease; located on active thoroughfare; partner retiring. Buckminster 8923.

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**J. M. Wasserman**  
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S  
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### APARTMENTS TO LET



UNDER CITY HEADING

---

*England*

**BOURNEMOUTH**  
(Continued)

---

BOARD AND RESIDENCE  
"Clarendon Mansions"  
Private Hotel, near West Station  
Moderate terms. Comfortable

under personal supervision  
Proprietress. Telephone

---

**BRIGHTON AND HOV**

---

*Handicrafts*

**THE MAY PINKER**

**GIFT SHOP**  
24 East Street, BRIGHTON

---

**A & M** for IRISH LINEN  
of all descriptions.

 *Anderson & M'Auley.*  
EAST STREET, BRIGHTON.

---

**CORSETS, CORSELETTES**  
and BELTS of all kinds  
**ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR**

Also old-fashioned styles a special  
Experienced & Reliable Service  
Fitting Room.  
ALL PRICES MODERATE  
Mrs. M. Rudledge  
12 Western Rd., Brighton

---

**SHEFFIELD CUTLERY  
and SAFETY RAZORS**  
Price List on application.

J. IRELAND  
'CUTLER and SILVERSMITH  
203a Western Road, Brighton  
**PLUMMER ROGER**  
*Shoreham's*  
**Fashion Shoe Shop**  
(Formerly Opposite C. B. C.)

**BRISTOL**  
**CHARLES Ltd**  
"Newth's"  
Telephone 3670

The  
RECOGNIZED HOUSE  
for FINE FURNITURE  
and CARPETS

Largest Stock and  
Most Extensive Showrooms  
in the West  
*Reproduction and Period Furniture  
a Speciality.*  
45, 46 Broad- Branch at

**R. A. WOODMAN**  
Coal & Coke Factors  
1 Cobourg Road, Montpelier, Bristol  
Tel. 1129

also at  
Mount Stuart Sq., Cardiff. Tel. 16.  
est House, Steam, Gas, Anthracite  
and Semi-Anthracite Coals  
lting, Furnace, Foundry and G  
kes Contracts over 3, 6, 9, or

th. Special prices for Dealers  
urches, Schools, Institutions and  
tories. Tons and half-tons delivered  
Distance. *Competitive Price*

---

 **ARTISTIC  
CARPETS**  
AND

A black and white illustration of a square rug with a geometric pattern. A small lamp is on the left, and a rolled-up rug is on the right. The word 'RUGS' is printed in large, bold letters above the rug.

**Wibbery & Spindler Ltd**  
*Bristol's Foremost Furnishers*  
Green's Road, Bristol 'Phone 3370

---

**You Will Be  
GREATLY INTERESTED**

in the novel  
**SPRING CRETONNES**  
 &  
 r-SILK FURNISHING FABRICS.  
 Now being exhibited by  
**F. TAYLOR & SON Ltd.**  
 College Green, Bristol  
**WILTSHIRE & SONS**

Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
**HAIRDRESSERS**  
*Specialists in Permanent Waving*  
Full Head £11.10  
Grosvenor Road & Ashley Road  
Tel. 3614

**Pilemarsh Garages**  
HAROLD F. HOWELL  
*Authorized MORRIS Dealer*  
All Makes of Cars  
Supplied      Repaired  
Hire      Phone (any time) 3044

REDFIELD, BRISTOL

---

**MURCHILL & SON Ltd.**  
Angelus Player-Pianos  
Pianos of Quality  
**GRAMOPHONES**  
*and RECORDS*

**FRED C. BUDDEN**  
Poultry & Game Dealer  
Agent for Devonshire Produce  
48 Cotham Hill, Bristol

Tel. 6331 and 6332

---

**RANCES HYETT**  
*MILLINERY*  
Whiteladies Road, Clifton  
(Opposite Picture House)  
Phone 7664

*Brooks of Bristol*  
Dyers and Cleaners  
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BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### A New American-Indian Policy

THERE is every indication that a profound alteration will take place in the Government's handling of Indian affairs in the present Administration. The office of head of the Indian Bureau is temporarily vacant, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, is looking about for a man qualified to fill the post. Unquestionably it is one of the most difficult administrative offices within the Federal Government. Looking back on the past, there has hardly been a time when some group or other was not dissatisfied with conditions, and it is fair to say—hardly a time when conditions were not unsatisfactory. Added to the inherent difficulties of establishing a whole race as the wards of a state is the added handicap of a tradition of vacillating policy within the bureau.

There have always been two contrasting theories before the Indian Commissioner in dealing with the great problem. Should the Indians be continued in their native customs and habits, and their reservation life be prolonged? Or should the Indians be "de-Indianized" and the major effort exerted to assimilate them to white civilization as rapidly as possible? The Canadian system of treating the Indians as allies, and leaving them in free possession of vast domains, is physically impossible in the United States, where the frontier has long since disappeared.

The eventual solution of the Indian problem, as Dr. Wilbur views it, is assimilation into the American population as a whole. This result may not come for years, or perhaps for centuries. It must be a slow and gradual process. In Dr. Wilbur's view, no one can maintain self-respect who is avoidably dependent upon government support for existence. The Indian's dignity and self-respect will be enhanced when he has been put on a self-supporting basis. Indian life on a reservation means the continuance of a civilization of 300 years ago parallel with that of the present age of automobiles and airplanes. Dr. Wilbur is unable to see how such a contrast can endure over a long period of years, and he appropriately asks whether it is for the true interest of the Indians themselves that it should endure.

Accordingly, in the coming years of the Hoover Administration, Dr. Wilbur intends to tackle one of the most difficult problems that can face any Secretary of the Interior. Very likely he will reverse the policies that reach far into the background of American history. Much will depend on the man who will take the actual job of directing the Indian Bureau. Dr. Wilbur intends to get one who will carry out his own proposals. Primarily, it is certain that the Indian administration, as Dr. Wilbur sees it, will not be a passive one in the next four years. Things will not be allowed to drag along. It is his plan to adopt the new rehabilitation program and put sufficient energy behind it to carry it into effect.

### The Freedom of the Press

NO SENSIBLE man would be hasty to tamper with the freedom of the press. In placing restrictions upon the free interchange of ideas, it is easy to make both ridiculous and tragic mistakes. Even the censorship of the stage, an institution readily lending itself to abuse, has frequently failed to work satisfactorily. But books, on account of their rapidity of production and higher standing as an intellectual force, provide a much more complicated problem. The length to which an unselfish censorship can go is seen in Russia, where, according to Valeriu Marco, no fewer than 1896 topics were forbidden for discussion before the war. Nor has English judgment in such matters always proved trustworthy, for at one time both Shelley's "Queen Mab" and Southey's "Wat Tyler" were judicially decided unfit for publication. And there is the condemnation of Socrates to remind us that a restriction of freedom of expression will not always stop short of positive crime.

Nevertheless, it is well that, when the freedom of the press is discussed, as it is being discussed on all hands today, the exact meaning and significance of freedom should be understood. Most emphatically it does not consist in the absence of all restrictions, for restrictions are very often the indispensable condition of its existence. It is a fundamental rule of civilized government that the "liberties" of individuals must be limited in order that real liberty may flourish. The freedom of the world of commerce is founded on the restriction placed by the law upon the individual's freedom to repudiate contracts. From a similar process of reasoning it follows that the freedom of the press is not incompatible with restrictions on the printing of immoral and degrading matter. The possession of a right does not confer the further right of its abuse.

The comments of the more responsible parts of the English press upon the recent activities of the Home Secretary suggest that this is a view generally acceptable to the country. Experience indicates that it is almost invariably undesirable that a censorship should be the means chosen to preserve the standard of literary decency, though some recent condemnations of this institution read rather curiously when one reflects that all the highest achieve-

ments of English literature were accomplished at a time when the censorship was still active. But Bernard Shaw was no doubt right in saying a few days ago that the existing law, if vigorously enforced, is sufficient to safeguard society from the indiscretions of that small number of writers and publishers who do not enough appreciate the responsibility of their calling. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, in enforcing the law, has the solid support of the best sections of public opinion, which realizes that the freedom of the press is to be judged strictly by its results, and that it is not so much important to be free to say what one likes, as to have something worth while to say.

### Hollywood's Responsibility Abroad

MRS. S. K. RATCLIFFE has been for a number of seasons now a familiar figure up and down and across the United States, from out his mellow understanding and in his clear-cut phraseology illuminating for his audiences matters of international import. Never has this British publicist touched upon a topic which the most exacting of his hearers could consider beneath his notice, until recently, when he has developed a sudden and surprising tendency to discuss the motion pictures. By contrast with the weighty deliberations of statesmen or the important pronouncements of the League of Nations Council, very possibly the motion pictures may appear trifling. But is that judgment altogether valid?

It is not Mr. Ratcliffe's way to mince matters, hence he has made the bold assertion that he believes American films are doing untold harm abroad. He has recalled the common man in England or on the Continent, who reads little and travels less, but who does frequent the motion pictures—preferably those which reach him from Hollywood because they divert and excite him most. To him America is a place so remote as to be positively fabulous, a country rich beyond the dreams of avarice, richer, he may feel, and more reckless, than it has any right to be. What makes him suppose such preposterous things? What else than his habit of gazing upon American films which depict luxurious and extravagant living, which depict license and lawlessness in many forms, crime and vice and general demoralization? In his philosophy, seeing is believing. And he is entirely within his rights. Not being able to judge for himself, it does not occur to him that he cannot trust the motion picture to tell the truth about America.

Hollywood does not produce two classes of films, one for home, the other for foreign delectation. Trustingly, indiscriminately, its products are sent forth to peoples from Kansas to Cape Town and from there to Timbuktu. Americans, with the panorama of American life unrolling under their very eyes, may be trusted not to regard too seriously the exaggerations of the motion pictures; but with people in other lands it is quite otherwise. America does not relish being misjudged and misrepresented abroad. Then let her make the most of what remedies lie within her own grasp. Hollywood aspires to entertain the world; but unwittingly she is also educating the world and, in large measure, it rests with Hollywood to make certain that education be sane and fair.

### An Albanian Holy Synod

AN INDEPENDENT Eastern Orthodox Church has appeared in Europe, namely, that of Albania. In this little mountainous country, about the size of the State of Maryland, stretching for 200 miles along the lower eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea, there live 850,000 Albanians, of which 100,000 are Roman Catholics, 500,000 Muhammadans and 250,000 Eastern Orthodox Christians. The Roman Catholics are in the extreme northern part, the Muhammadans in the center, and the Orthodox Christians in the south. That means that the Orthodox Albanians inhabit a territory contiguous to Greece, which is also inhabited by Orthodox Christians. Until now the Orthodox Albanians have been under the supervision and spiritual domination of the Patriarchate at Constantinople—that is to say, under the control and influence of the Greek Church and the Greek clergy.

This situation was, naturally, embarrassing to the Albanians, since the Greeks maintain with much insistence that the Orthodox Christians in Albania are Albanian-speaking Greeks. They claim a large part of southern Albania as Greek territory. And it is said that they use the Orthodox Church as an instrument through which to increase their influence and to substantiate their claim.

In view of that fact, the Albanian leaders have long wanted to free the Albanian Church from Greek control and to establish an independent Holy Synod. However, the Greek ecclesiastical officials and the Patriarchate at Constantinople not only opposed this tendency, but refused to participate in the ceremony necessary for the formation of an independent Orthodox Holy Synod. In this difficulty the Albanian Orthodox Christians turned to the Serbian Church, and the Patriarch at Belgrade came to the rescue, instructing his representative in northern Albania to preside and give the required ecclesiastical sanction at the formation of the new Holy Synod. Thus in spite of all opposition the Albanians now have their own church.

The situation just brought about is the same as that which existed in Bulgaria sixty years ago, and in Rumania about the same time. For decades the Bulgarian Orthodox Church was under the control of the Greek Patriarchate, and most of the priests in Bulgaria were Greeks. In Rumania also vast areas of excellent farm land belonged to the Greek clergy. In Rumania, Prince Couza put an end to this situation about the time of the Civil War in the United States, and in 1885 the Rumanian Church became entirely independent. The Bulgarian Church gained its independence twenty years earlier after a long and bitter struggle. The Greeks have recognized the Rumanian Holy Synod, but still consider the Bulgarian Church as irregular and schismatic. Similarly, the newly established Albanian Church is considered illegal and irregular.

This formation of an independent Albanian Church is part of Albania's process of national awakening. First an independent state was formed, then an independent kingdom, and now

an independent church. Next, perhaps, will come the struggle to liberate the 600,000 "unredeemed" Albanians in Yugoslavia. For the moment, however, Albanian and Yugoslav relations have become very cordial, since Albania is grateful to Belgrade for making it possible for her to establish an Albanian Holy Synod.

### The New South's Problem

IT WAS inevitable, in the light of recent events as recorded in the history of industrial progress in the East and North, that the South, and particularly what is regarded as the New South, would be brought face to face with an economic problem of major magnitude. The time has come, bringing with it to be faced and solved the question which employing capital in the textile industry, particularly in New England, has been facing for a generation. It is as to how to establish, as between employer and employee in that industry, a wage and working basis fair to all concerned.

Within recent years there has been a growing movement of textile manufacturers from north to south in the United States, due, as is generally conceded, to the comparatively higher wage scales paid in New England. Until quite recently those who have transferred their mills and looms to the South have been able to operate them more cheaply than in the North by recruiting operatives from the communities in which their mills are located. These recruits, unskilled and inexperienced in the main, have not been members of any organized labor union. Wages and working hours, as well as working conditions, have been regulated by the employers by contracts made with their employees individually.

But it appears that as some measure of skill has been attained by the recruited operatives, and as their service has become appreciably more valuable to mill owners, it has been found possible for the delegates and organizers of labor unions to convince them that it is to their advantage to bargain with their employers collectively. The objective, of course, is a higher wage scale. With this there usually goes a demand for shorter work days and improved conditions in the shops and factories. So it is quite natural that among employers in this particular industry, especially as they had hoped to be able to escape just such a situation by their strategic migration, there is determined opposition to the effort to "unionize" their personnel. No doubt they have visions of being compelled to face, eventually, the economic conditions imposed upon the industry in the North.

It is quite generally conceded that the only advantage heretofore enjoyed by textile manufacturers in the South has been that realized through the ability to man their plants upon their own terms. The claim is made by union organizers that the wage scale thus fixed is far too low. Obviously it has operated to the disadvantage of both employer and employee in the North. It has set up a competition from which northern mills have suffered.

No doubt a readjustment of wage and working conditions in the southern factories will result, sooner or later, from the efforts which have been begun. Whether or not the settlement will be one dictated by union representatives remains to be seen. But it is not improbable that the result, however achieved, will be to make more cautious those who have regarded the new industrial field as one in which emancipation from economic problems was assured. In all human relations there is to be found, if it is sought, a fair and just basis acceptable to all concerned. But that meeting place cannot be geographically located; neither can its boundaries be limited by metes and bounds.

### History as She Is Dug and Fished

ONCE upon a time it was the custom to record history. Nowadays it is dug. In various Asiatic and European areas and in Central America, excavations are proceeding for the purpose of wresting from the earth the story of a bygone civilization. Surprising revelations already have been made, and it may be said, figuratively as well as literally, that "only the surface has been scratched." Great organizations and tremendous sums of money are involved in this work.

Not only is history dug, but it is also fished. Expeditions are setting forth from various quarters of the earth to search the bottoms of the seas for their records. Recently the attention of the world was called to the fact that two ancient Roman galleys, resting on the bottom of Lake Nemi in Italy for nineteen centuries, are to be uncovered. The method of procedure in this case is not to take the boats from the lake, but to remove the lake from the boats. This is being accomplished by means of powerful electric pumps, which already have brought the surface of the lake to a point where the stern of one of the galleys is above water.

Many attempts through the centuries have been made to recover these galleys, each of which is more than 200 feet in length. They were the property of a Roman emperor, and what they reveal is expected to add another bit to the history of the times when the Roman emperors were wont to flee from the trying heat of the forum to the cool breezes of the Alban Hills.

### Editorial Notes

Color, color, and more color, seems to be the fashion of the day, and now we learn of ice cubes which are frozen in various colors by placing vegetable coloring matter in the compartments of the refrigerator. Will the time come when the brawny iceman delivers his product in pink, mauve, or cerise, according to the desires of his customers?

That Chicago lawyer who well advises total abstinence as a weapon against the bootlegger evidently figures that where there is no demand there can be no business; and, in this case at least, no business is good business.

A conference of business men has decided that the best business letter is one that says what it has to say without fussiness. It would be difficult to improve on this, however:

Dear Sir: Please remit.

An old saw is best if not too cutting but never dull.

### Midway Island

II  
WITH commercial aviation already well established, and aviation development progressing at such a rate that the average person cannot keep track of it, practicable transoceanic mail and passenger service cannot be far beyond the immediate horizon. And, with the development of larger planes of greater carrying capacity and wider cruising radius independent of contact with the earth, convenient and emergency "roosting places" for these mechanical birds of passage are as inevitable as railway terminals in conjunction with rail lines on land. When those developments take place, it is only reasonable to suppose that other branches of aviation science will have perfected a radio beacon for guiding aviators into port, fog-piercing lights, and other devices that will cause us to laugh at the present aviation base considerations of Midway Island.

Midway would then receive but one consideration: it is a point of land contact for transpacific flying, set down almost in the middle of the world's greatest ocean. Midway Island would then become to transpacific aviation about what Europe will eventually be to eastbound aviation operating from America to India in two hops. The Island of Wake, approximately halfway between Hawaii and Guam, with an aviation stepping stone from our west coast to the Philippines and the Orient, and various other islands which Uncle Sam owns in the Pacific, will find new world importance in the air-borne commerce and passenger traffic of the future. They will spring into prominence just as the Island of Vita Levu in the Fiji Islands leaped into prominence as an earth contact point, making possible the successful flight of the Southern Cross from America to Australia.

The present population of Midway Island is thirty-four persons. Twelve of them are employees of the cable stations, and are Americans or Englishmen. The others are Chinese, Japanese, or other racial mixtures recruited in the Hawaiian Islands for service on Midway Island as servants of the cable employees.

Without the several cable stations on these tiny, isolated islands, transpacific cable communication would be impossible. The lines of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company extend from the Pacific coast of the United States to Honolulu, from Honolulu to Midway Island, and thence to the Island of Guam. From Guam the cable goes to the Island of Yap to connect with the branch lines to Menado, on the Island of Celebes in the Dutch East Indies; to the Philippine Islands, Japan, and various points of the Orient. The resistance of sending electrical impulses through more than 8000 miles of copper wire laid over the ocean bottom is so great that it would be lost at the other end of the line but for the cable stations picking it up at way points and starting it on its way again.

The life of the little colony on Midway Island is one of isolation to the average human being almost beyond endurance. The cable station employees contract for duty for a period of two years. That means two years in contact with the same little handful of people on two and one-half square miles of land, 1200 miles from the nearest land neighbor populated by humans—the Island of Kauai, westernmost of the major islands of the Hawaiian group. Mail and supplies are received once every three months, when the cableship Dickinson comes out from Honolulu. World news, of course, is picked off the cable every day, and the little colony is in constant communication with the entire earth.

The climate of Midway Island is essentially the same as that of Honolulu—perpetual summer, except for the fact that Midway is slightly cooler by reason of being some hundreds of miles north of Honolulu. The island is a thoroughly healthful place, but recreation and amusements are of necessity limited and largely of local manufacture. Golf and tennis are popular games, and are played on links and courts which are destined some day to be a part of an aviation field of world importance. The salt

water lagoon inside the coral reef is full of fish, and fishing there is both a sport and source of food supply. Fish form a welcome relief from the diet of canned goods. Fresh meat and ice are available only for brief periods following the quarter-annual visits of the supply ship. The cable employees choose the duty of distracting isolation on Midway Island primarily because they are well paid for it, and because a two-year tour of duty on Midway affords the opportunity to save practically all they earn.

Cable employees for prospective assignment to Midway Island have to be carefully chosen. Certain physical requirements are demanded, but of far greater importance is a phlegmatic disposition capable of standing up under the influence of isolation and constant contact with the same little handful of fellow beings. Employees are selected with a view to meeting these requirements, but apparently no method of selection has yet been devised that is infallible. Numerous instances are recorded of men having been sent to Midway, and of frantic cable calls being received a few weeks later—to come with the cable ship and take them off the island.

Women are especially subject to complete transformation of disposition and temperament under the conditions of isolation on Midway. Mabel and Irene may have been the best of friends in Honolulu, but not so after three months of Midway. Indeed, some years ago this problem became one of such seriousness for the cable company that an order went forth: No more women permitted to remain on Midway Island longer than the visits of the cable ship. For several years this order remained in force. It resulted in discontent among the men, who protested at being separated from their wives. Eventually, therefore, the order against women was rescinded. Cable employees now take their wives to Midway Island, but those women are sent out with the understanding that they are to be removed from the island if they cannot live in peace and harmony with other members of their isolated little community.

Among the present inhabitants of Midway Island there are no names other than given names or nicknames—Bill, Frank, John, Pete, Domingo, Chang, Mabel, Mary, or Yoshi. Mr. or Mrs. drops right out of the language. Mr. Avondale becomes "Jack" or "John"; and Mrs. Richard de Longpre immediately becomes "Ruth" or "Nell."

But, if Midway Island is to experience a sudden boom by reason of its future importance as a transpacific aviation base, such a boom will not be beyond the island's scope of previous experience. Some years ago (1906) the liner Mongolia en route from America to Japan and China blundered onto Midway Island. She went high and dry upon the island, but fortunately, upon a sandy beach. The population of the island, then twenty-seven, suddenly mounted to 657. The resident population of the island immediately began feasting upon celery, lettuce, turkey, and other delicacies salvaged from the ship, while the usual peace and quiet of the two and one-half square miles of Midway's surface were disturbed by a swelling chorus of Jacks, Toms, Henrys, and Bills; to say nothing of the Marys, Irenes, Helens, and others. Midway's population remained at that peak figure for some days, or until a ship could be sent from Honolulu to release the castaways. In due time the Mongolia was refloated, and with very little damage, after a major portion of her cargo had been jettisoned.

It was on Midway Island that Robert Louis Stevenson laid one of the scenes of "The Wreckers" thereby giving it greater world publicity than it ever received prior to the scheduled airplane landing there by Schlee and Brock. But, Midway Island is destined soon to be in the newspaper headlines again. It is only a matter of time before its beacon lights will rake the heavens, its radio impulses will hiss forth to guide aerial navigators to its diminutive shores, and it will be a busy airport of transpacific commerce. Nothing short of the abandonment of aviation can prevent Midway Island from becoming to transpacific air lines what the port of Honolulu now is to Pacific shipping.

J. E. H.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

GOOD humor under provocative circumstances on the part of a deputy has enhanced his prestige. Edouard Deladier, Radical leader, was on his way to attend a meeting in Strasbourg. He received an urgent message telling him to get off at Saverne, some twenty miles from his intended destination. He was induced by two young men to enter an automobile, and with them he motored about the countryside for some five hours. They discoursed about Fascism, for such was their interest, and informed him that their intention was solely to prevent him from taking part in the assembly at Strasbourg. Finally, he was asked whether he preferred being put down where they happened to be in the country, or being motored to Strasbourg in the evening. He accepted the former course, walked some miles, caught a tramcar, and arrived for the meeting only a few minutes late. He thought it was a capital story and told it as such. Asked by the police, "The young men should be prosecuted," he replied, "Not at all. They were perfectly charming." And everyone laughed with him. Had he set out to punish his captors, everyone, instead, would have laughed at him.

A clever device has been patented by the composer, Roger Visbecq, which will permit automatic translation to a roll of paper of the notes of music played on a piano. The writing down of such notes is a labor of which composers would often gladly be rid. They can now play their compositions freely and leave it to a copyist to unravel the roll and transcribe the music. A simple machine controlled by electricity and attached to a piano causes a hole to be punctured in the unrolling paper, placed behind the keys, at each pressure of a key. The paper revolves on another roll, which can be easily taken away afterward. Perforated rolls have already been used for inserting in player-pianos and in various other ways for recording sounds, but this seems to be the first time the idea has been applied to the purpose of the police. The form the roll takes as it emerges bears in appearance about the same relation to ordinary written music as stenographic copy does to longhand.

A French film has been produced which has elements of greatness. The tale itself is fragile. The sequence of scenes is at times clumsy. And yet, what a promise does the film not hold? What opportunities are not revealed? "Le Capitaine Fracasse," after the novel of Théophile Gautier, concerns a penniless scion of a noble family and a company of wandering players. He joins the troupe and accepts the rôle, quit by a member, of Captain Fracasse. Isabelle, the ingénue, captivates him, and they journey thence to Paris. A duke also takes a fancy to Isabelle, and thereafter follow abduction, duels, rescue, and a happy ending, with Captain Fracasse restored to high estate by favor of the King. The two things in the film which rouse admiration are the photography and the use made of ancient chateaux, old dwellings, and fragments of the pageantry of life in France of bygone days. Inexhaustible must be the legends which have been woven, or could be written, fitting for the film. The buildings exist, the settings are complete, the history is there, and all waiting for such photography as this and such mise en scène.

When a man had a "pièce de cent sous" in his pocket before the war, he felt quite at ease. There was ample for a modest meal, the journey home, and a nosegay for his wife. It represented a comfortable fortune for a moment, and was cast in gold silver with the full, true value of five francs. The same coin is to reappear, that is, the same in most respects. It will be the same size, bear the same design, be stamped "5 francs" as before, and only the date and the quality of the metal will be

different. Nickel is to be used because five francs is today only worth one franc of the pre-war money, so much has the franc depreciated in value since the war. This coin, probably as much as anything else, will sum up for the average Frenchman the changes in fortune wrought by the war. He will need five of these new five-franc nickel pieces in his pocket before he will be able to spend his hundred sous as liberally as he did with the same-looking coin before the war.

At a time when sermons are not permitted in the original language of the Catalans, not far across the border, in Provence, a sermon was given recently in the pure and beautiful "langue d'oc." In France there are no restrictions in the employment of the provincial tongues, but rather the habit encouraged. Frédéric Mistral, poet, was one of the founders and has been the most illustrious of the representatives of the "Félibrige," or literary school instituted in Provence to maintain the different dialects of the "langue d'oc." A "félibre" is a poet or prose writer of this tongue. Joseph Roumanille was another Provencal writer who aided in restoring to its proper place the Félibrige during the latter half of the past century.

A merry jingle of bells penetrated through the dull drone of the thudding traffic. It fell and rose in gentle cadences and drew the writer to the window. Would a Frenchman stop at the sound and leave his work? No. There would be nothing unusual to him in the sound. But to the writer, they were sleigh bells—the selfsame bells torn only by horses drawing sleighs when the tracks in the snow are worn and the pace is quick. No snow was there in Paris, for in fact spring was in the air. Spring or summer, fall or winter, they say, the same bells worn by the same horses are always heard. They are pulling four-wheeled delivery wagons, and simply in cheery way denoting their presence to pedestrians and motorists alike. This may be so, but to one at least the tintinnabulation will recall only one picture, even if he has to turn the other way to preserve the illusion.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### "Why Not a Professor of Leisure?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Why Not a Professor of Leisure?" the title of a subject that interested me immensely, recently appeared in your columns written by W. J. A.

Much of humanity seem in need of the knowledge that will enable them to occupy leisure hours with advantage. Here lies vital work for our present educationists. The writer mentions notable individuals who are admittedly fitted to occupy "Chairs of Leisure," if ever established. With regard and respect for these gentlemen, may I point out that at least one brilliant scholar already fills that post, although in an unofficial capacity. I suggest the name of Prof. L. P. Jacks of Manchester College, Oxford.

For the understanding of the ability of this scholar to hold such a post I suggest those interested should read "Labor and Leisure," contained in "Responsibility and Culture," a book of Yale lectures for 1927, published at New Haven. Also an address to the "Conference on Industrial Welfare" in Balliol College, Oxford, September 1925, and contained in Hibbert's Journal for January 1929, occupying twelve pages of interesting matter upon the "Ethics of Leisure"—the use of leisure is the test of civilization.

ALBERT W. PARKER

Richmond, Eng.